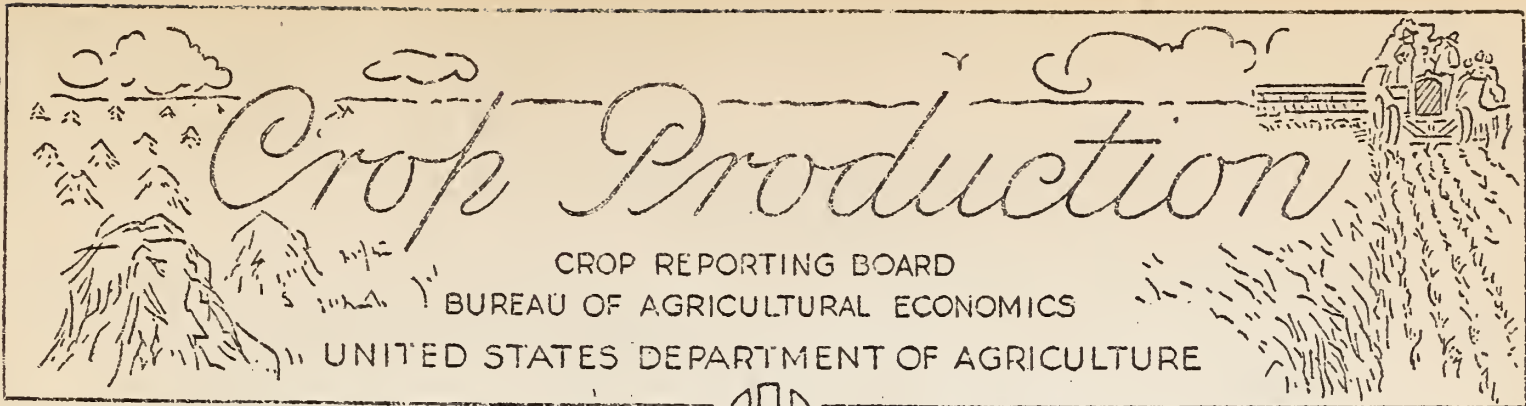


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Release: October 10, 1951



3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

OCTOBER 1, 1951

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Average	1950	Indic.	Average	1950	Indicated	
	1940-49		Oct. 1, 1951	1940-49		Sept. 1, 1951	Oct. 1, 1951
Corn, all.....bu.	33.9	37.6	36.7	2,980,777	3,131,009	3,130,775	3,104,988
Wheat, all....."	17.1	16.6	15.9	1,071,310	1,026,755	999,149	993,598
Winter....."	17.7	17.1	15.9	791,764	750,666	650,738	650,738
All spring...."	15.7	15.4	15.8	279,546	276,089	348,411	342,860
Durum....."	14.8	13.2	13.9	37,386	36,064	36,536	36,369
Other spring.."	15.9	15.8	16.1	242,160	240,025	311,875	306,491
Oats....."	33.2	34.9	36.3	1,311,651	1,465,134	1,377,965	1,372,248
Barley....."	24.4	26.9	26.0	306,523	301,009	257,585	254,409
Rye....."	12.2	12.6	13.8	30,173	22,977	25,138	25,138
Buckwheat....."	17.4	17.9	18.0	6,976	4,749	3,891	4,060
Flaxseed....."	9.4	10.1	8.7	37,186	39,263	34,959	32,284
Rice, 100 lb.bag	2/2,083	2/2,361	2/2,318	31,431	37,971	44,762	45,070
Sorghum grain..bu.	17.5	22.9	18.7	118,772	237,456	162,661	163,996
Cotton.....bale	2/265.9	2/269.2	2/284.7	12,030	10,012	17,291	16,931
Hay, all.....ton	1.36	1.41	1.49	101,644	106,819	112,922	113,859
Hay, wild....."	.89	.83	.91	12,351	12,509	13,496	13,496
Hay, alfalfa.."	2.22	2.24	2.33	33,946	41,029	45,385	45,975
Hay, clover and timothy 3/.."	1.37	1.39	1.49	30,098	29,636	31,864	31,864
Hay, lespedeza "	1.07	1.16	1.06	6,839	7,598	6,921	7,002
Beans, dry edible 100 lb.bag	2/ 958	2/1,128	2/1,135	18,000	16,843	17,061	16,814
Peas, dry field "	2/1,230	2/1,360	2/1,323	5,935	2,979	3,717	3,717
Soybeans for beans.....bu.	19.0	21.6	20.7	178,567	287,010	273,406	271,203
Cowpeas for peas"	5.7	6.5	5.8	----	----	----	----
Peanuts 4/....lb.	704	887	747	2,016,962	2,019,295	1,741,705	1,684,780
Potatoes.....bu.	164.0	237.9	223.4	410,203	439,500	346,840	337,122
Sweetpotatoes.."	92.4	104.4	87.0	61,148	58,729	36,374	34,601
Tobacco.....lb.	1,100	1,267	1,260	1,787,136	2,032,450	2,226,433	2,249,844
Sugarcane for sugar & seed.ton	19.4	20.6	19.5	5,953	6,932	6,243	6,538
Sugar beets..."	13.1	14.6	14.9	9,880	13,497	10,326	10,682
Broomcorn....."	2/ 320	2/ 279	2/ 281	43	26	36	36
Hops.....lb.	1,267	1,504	1,499	47,149	58,336	61,605	61,755
Pasture.....pct.	5/ 77	5/ 87	5/ 81	----	----	----	----

1/ Estimates for winter wheat, rye, wild hay, clover and timothy hay, and dry field peas are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports. 2/ Pounds. 3/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay. 4/ Picked and threshed. 5/ Condition October 1.

Release:
October 10, 1951
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CROP PRODUCTION, OCTOBER 1, 1951
(Continued)

CROP	PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Average	1950	Indicated	
	1940-49		Sept. 1, 1951	Oct. 1, 1951
Apples, Com'l crop.....bu.	2/109,033	2/123,126	119,892	117,524
Peaches....."	2/ 71,150	2/ 53,485	68,703	69,932
Pears....."	2/ 31,008	2/ 31,140	31,393	32,293
Grapes.....ton	2/ 2,797	2/ 2,707	3,166	3,198
Cherries (12 States)....."	2/ 186	242	232	232
Apricots (3 States)....."	2/ 220	215	177	177
Cranberries (5 States).....bbl.	728	2/ 984	915	916
Pecans.....lb.	124,066	125,622	133,904	146,895

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1950	1951	Average	1950	1951
	1940-49			1940-49		
	Million pounds			Millions		
August.....	10,505	10,620	10,713	3,688	4,274	4,231
September.....	9,274	9,396	9,464	3,246	3,947	4,007
Jan.-Sept. Incl.....	92,155	94,549	93,902	42,710	47,644	47,257

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON OCTOBER 1

CROP	Average 1940-49		1950		1951	
	Per-	1,000	Per-	1,000	Per-	1,000
	cent	bushels	cent	bushels	cent	bushels
Corn for grain 3/.....	13.4	351,801	15.6	486,150	11.2	317,693
Wheat.....	49.6	523,739	47.1	483,642	48.5	481,775
Oats.....	80.8	1,059,171	79.8	1,168,742	83.3	1,142,888
Barley.....	4/62.6	4/ 171,206	60.0	180,508	66.5	169,113
Rye.....	4/53.4	4/ 12,195	55.9	12,852	48.6	12,218
Soybeans for beans 3/.....	4/ 1.5	4/ 2,919	0.5	1,204	0.9	2,555

1/ Estimates for cherries and apricots are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports.

2/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

3/ Old crop.

4/ Short-time average.

Release:
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3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CROP PRODUCTION, OCTOBER 1, 1951
(Continued)

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Harvested		For	
	Average 1940-49	1950	harvest, 1951	1951 percent of 1950
Corn, all.....	87,882	83,302	84,575	101.5
Wheat, all.....	62,624	61,741	62,576	101.4
Winter.....	44,640	43,816	40,893	93.3
All spring.....	17,985	17,925	21,683	121.0
Durum.....	2,591	2,729	2,622	96.1
Other spring.....	15,393	15,196	19,061	125.4
Oats.....	39,460	42,027	37,851	90.1
Barley.....	12,569	11,191	9,793	87.5
Rye.....	2,448	1,822	1,828	100.3
Buckwheat.....	405	266	226	85.0
Flaxseed.....	3,919	3,893	3,696	94.9
Rice.....	1,507	1,608	1,944	120.9
Sorghum grain.....	6,737	10,361	8,767	84.6
Cotton.....	21,625	17,828	28,544	160.1
Hay, all.....	74,845	75,741	76,573	101.1
Hay, wild.....	13,892	15,024	14,811	98.6
Hay, alfalfa.....	15,304	18,308	19,694	107.6
Hay, clover and timothy 1/.....	21,912	21,336	21,327	100.0
Hay, lespedeza.....	6,352	6,565	6,614	100.7
Beans, dry edible.....	1,882	1,493	1,481	99.2
Peas, dry field.....	471	219	281	128.3
Soybeans for beans.....	9,348	13,291	13,102	98.6
Cowpeas 2/.....	2,043	1,089	961	88.2
Peanuts 3/.....	2,923	2,277	2,255	99.0
Potatoes.....	2,564	1,847	1,509	81.7
Sweetpotatoes.....	666	563	398	70.7
Tobacco.....	1,613	1,604	1,785	111.3
Sorgo for sirup.....	167	101	87	86.1
Sugarcane for sugar and seed.....	306	336	335	99.4
Sugarcane for sirup.....	108	62	46	74.2
Sugar beets.....	750	926	716	77.3
Broomcorn.....	265	186	253	135.7
Hops.....	37	39	41	106.2

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay. 2/ Grown alone for all purposes.
3/ Picked and threshed.

APPROVED:

CROP REPORTING BOARD:

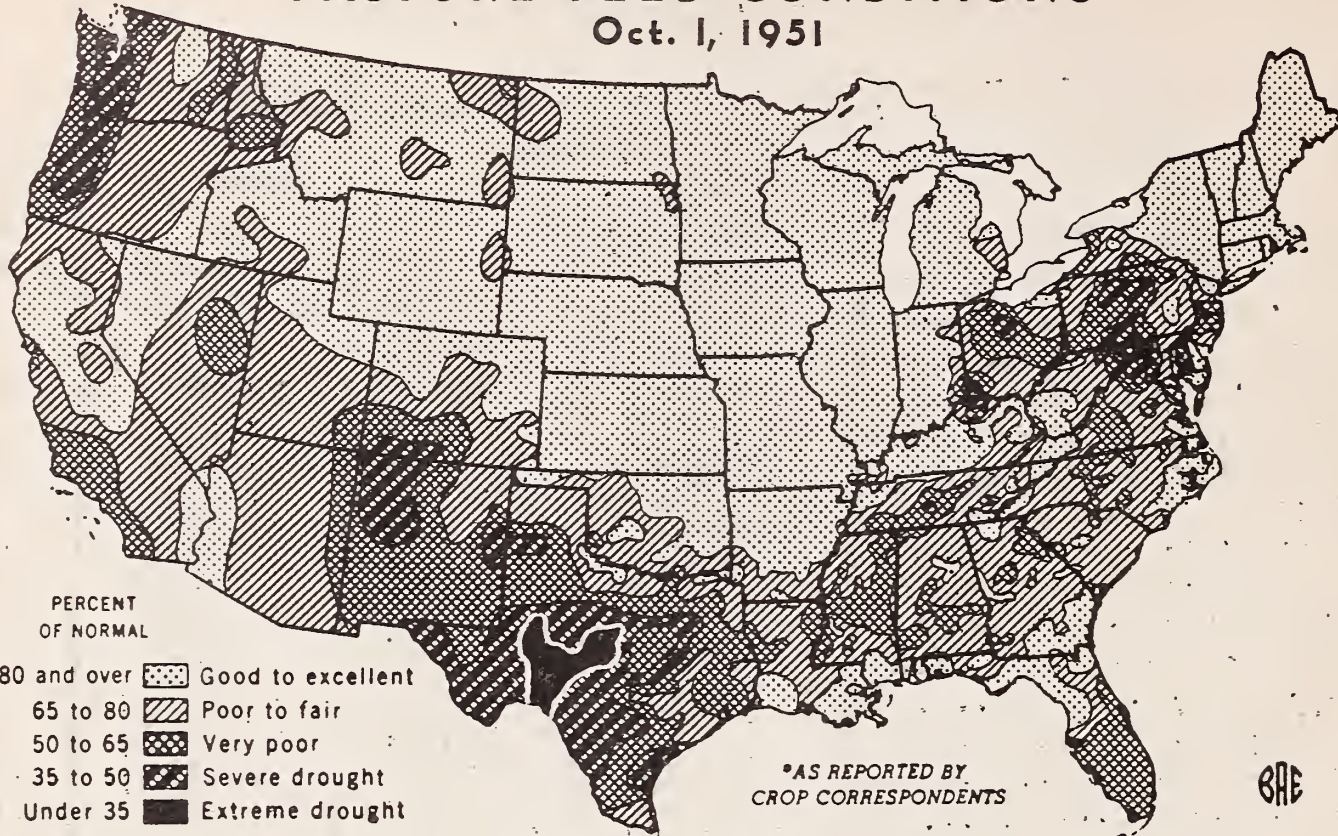
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PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

Oct. 1, 1951



PERCENT
OF NORMAL

- 80 and over Good to excellent
- 65 to 80 Poor to fair
- 50 to 65 Very poor
- 35 to 50 Severe drought
- Under 35 Extreme drought

*AS REPORTED BY
CROP CORRESPONDENTS

BAC

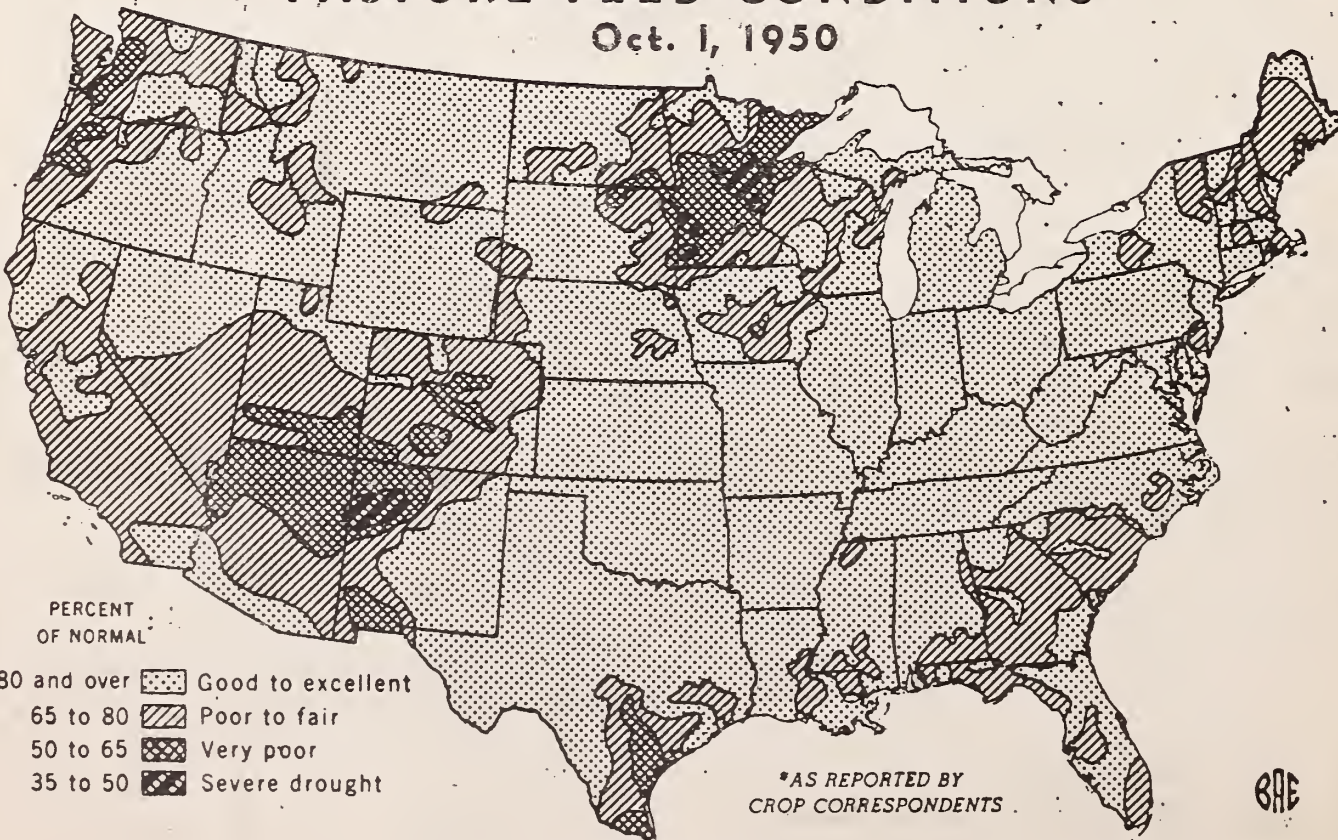
* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 48325 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

Oct. 1, 1950



PERCENT
OF NORMAL

- 80 and over Good to excellent
- 65 to 80 Poor to fair
- 50 to 65 Very poor
- 35 to 50 Severe drought

*AS REPORTED BY
CROP CORRESPONDENTS

BAC

* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 47860 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1951
CROP REPORTING BOARD

GENERAL CROP REPORT, AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1951

Conditions for maturing and harvesting crops were fairly satisfactory during September. Major exceptions were the freezes that nipped much immature corn in the northwestern part of the Corn Belt and adverse weather that continued to delay harvest of small grains in the northern spring grain area. Beneficial rains fell in critically dry areas, such as in the eastern Corn Belt, the Central Cotton Belt and the Pacific Northwest. Fall seeding has progressed rapidly under mostly satisfactory to ideal conditions. As a result of the decline in production of cotton and corn and the harvesting losses of late small grains, and despite slight improvement in prospects for some other late-growing crops, the total outturn of all crops is slightly lower than forecast September 1. It now equals that of 1949, which was second-largest of record.

Corn production is now forecast at 3,105 million bushels, about 1 percent less than a month ago. In much of the Corn Belt progress of corn was retarded during the usual growing season by lack of real "corn weather". While the bulk of the crop matured normally, a considerable portion in Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, the Dakotas and other scattered sections was vulnerable to the freezes that occurred in the latter part of September. In most of the areas affected, the light, chaffy, or "soft" corn will be salvaged by feeding in various forms to livestock. The proportion of damage corn in the commercial "cash corn" area is relatively small. Warm, dry weather since the frost damage occurred has been helpful in curing corn and in salvage operations, such as silo-filling and cutting for forage. Harvest of grain corn was scarcely started on October 1 and on a general scale may be later than usual in the main Corn Belt. Soybeans were mostly mature, but were slightly affected by the frosts. Spring wheat is now estimated at 343 million bushels, only 6 million less than on September 1.

Slight improvements in prospects over the September 1 estimates occurred for all hay, buckwheat, rice, sorghum grain, sugarcane, sugar beets, hops, peaches, pears, grapes, cranberries, pecans, and burley and flue-cured types of tobacco. Prospects declined for corn, cotton, spring wheat, oats, barley, flaxseed, dry beans, soybeans, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, and peanuts. For winter wheat, rye, dry peas, cherries and apricots the September 1 estimates are unchanged.

With the decline in prospects for some of the more important crops outweighing the improvements in others, the aggregate all-crop volume fell off slightly. This index is now about 132 percent of the 1923-32 base, compared with 127 percent in 1950, 132 percent in 1949 and the record of 138 percent in 1948. Production records are indicated for all hay, rice, grapes and hops, with soybeans, tobacco and pecans near-record. Outturns of corn and cotton, despite reductions in prospects during September, will still be much above average, along with sorghum grain, plums, cherries, and cranberries. Oats, sugar beets, sugarcane, apples, and pears will exceed average by smaller margins. Among crops below average in production are all wheat, barley, rye, flaxseed, peanuts, dry beans, potatoes, broomcorn, peaches and prunes, while buckwheat, dry peas, sweetpotatoes and apricots are much below average.

September weather varied widely from normal in most of the country. Average temperatures were well below normal throughout much of the month in most of the North Central States, particularly in the main spring grain area and the western Corn Belt. In the Northeast, average temperatures for the month were near normal, but in the Southeast they were above normal and in the West were well above normal for the month. Freezing temperatures occurred during the last few days of September in the northern third of the country.

CROP REPORT

as of

October 1, 1951

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS****CROP REPORTING BOARD**

Washington, D. C.,

October 10, 1951

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

Precipitation was relatively light in the western half of the country, but the drought in the Pacific Northwest was broken by good rains late in September and early in October. In the eastern half of the country, much of the previously dry area received relieving rains, but it remained seriously dry in most Atlantic States, except in narrow coastal strips and in Florida. Rainfall was heavy in a central area extending from the upper Great Lakes to the Gulf, continuing particularly heavy in parts of Kansas and Missouri.

Progress of farm work in different parts of the country was as varied as the weather. In Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana, harvest of grains and flax was seriously retarded by intermittent rains. Much grain in the swath or shock suffered loss from sprouting, in test weight and in quality; some was still standing on October 1 awaiting dry weather. Silo-filling has extended to later than usual dates, in some areas to salvage frosted crops. Corn-picking and combining of soybeans is a little later than usual in the Corn Belt. Fall plowing has been delayed by wet fields in central areas, by dry fields in some other areas. But seeding of fall grains has progressed rapidly in good seedbeds, for the most part, and early sown fields already show good stands. Rain would be welcome in the Southwest to foster germination and growth.

Farm carryover stocks of most small grains, except oats, were relatively small on July 1, providing storage space for new crops. Soybean stocks now are smaller than average. Farm stocks of old corn also are smaller than average, and a third less than a year ago, reflecting heavy feeding requirements before new corn became available. Farm stored new grains included a larger than usual quantity of oats, but less barley than usual because of the small 1951 crop, and about average stocks of rye. Wheat stocks on farms were nearly as large as a year ago, but well below average.

Feed grains totaling over 119½ million tons will be produced this season. This includes a relatively large corn crop of 3,105 million bushels, some of which will be of poor quality and low feeding value; a larger than average oats crop of 1,372 million bushels; the third-largest sorghum grain crop of 164 million bushels; and the relatively small 254 million bushels of barley. The farm carry-over tonnage is nearly average, because of fairly large stocks of oats, and will help to supply feeding requirements for the large livestock numbers. With the record cut of 114 million tons of hay plus nearly 16 million tons carryover, hay supplies per roughage-consuming animal unit were largest of record. Part of the supply is already being used in areas where grazing has been inadequate; some is rain-damaged, coarse and of poor feeding quality. Pastures are in better than average condition, particularly in the North Central region, and promise good fall feed in most areas, although dry in some sections. Range pastures improved slightly during September in many sections. However, they remain very dry in most southern portions where supplemental feeding is general. Marketing of cattle and calves from the dry area and of sheep from Texas is heavy.

Food grains total nearly 33 million tons, which is less than in any of the last 7 years, but more than in years prior to 1944. Some of the 994 million bushels of wheat now estimated is as yet unharvested. The 25 million bushels of rye and 4 million bushels of buckwheat are far below average outturns. But the rice harvest, well underway in the South and started in California, is expected to total over 45 million equivalent 100-pound bags of rough rice, for a new record.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 10, 1951

October 1, 1951

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

The total of the 4 feed grains and 4 food grains will thus be about 152½ million tons, an amount exceeded 5 times in the past 9 years, but never equalled prior to 1942.

Prospects for oilseeds declined during September with production of each of the four kinds lower. The total, however, is more than a third above average. Harvest of the 271 million bushel soybean crop has started, a little later than usual, with yields lowered by dry weather in the eastern area and by frosting of immature portions of the crop in the western Corn Belt. Harvest of flaxseed has been retarded by wet weather and harvesting losses are relatively heavy, so that a below average outturn of 32 million bushels is now expected. Hot, dry weather continued to reduce peanut yields and a total of only 1,685 million pounds, about one-sixth below average, is now in prospect. Cotton and cottonseed production is about 2 percent less than estimated earlier.

Late potato yields have been held down by unfavorable weather, and with the small acreage, the total crop is now forecast at only 337 million bushels, 10 million less than on September 1 and about four-fifths average. Sugar beets prospered, however, and the 10.7 million tons in prospect is nearly a million tons above average. Sugarcane also improved and will exceed average. Wet weather in Michigan and frost damage in northwestern areas reduced dry bean prospects slightly to 16.8 million bags. With improvement in burley and flue-cured types of tobacco, because of September rains, a crop of 2,250 million pounds is now forecast.

Forecast production of 26 legume and grass seeds totals approximately 483 million pounds of clean seed. This is less than half the record billion-pound production in 1950 and only slightly larger than the 1940-49 average. The greatest decline from last year's production occurs in the group of winter cover crop seeds--crimson clover, vetches, Austrian and Wild Winter peas, lupine, and ryegrass. The 202 million pounds of these seeds produced this year is less than one-third of last year's record production and 12 percent below the 10-year average. Production of clover seed, exclusive of crimson clover included with winter cover crop seeds, is forecast at 155 million pounds, 30 percent less than last year, but 19 percent above the 10-year average. Production of grass seed other than ryegrass, is forecast at 126 million pounds, 27 percent less than in 1950 but 13 percent above average. The sharp decline from last year in this year's production of 26 seed crops is nearly offset by the record carry-over of 570 million pounds, compared with less than 70 million pounds last year and the average of 142 million pounds. Thus the supply (production plus carry-over) of these seeds for planting this fall and next spring, estimated at 1,053,657,000 pounds, is only 8 percent smaller than the record 1950-51 supply, but 72 percent above average.

The supply of vegetables for fresh market this fall will be about one-eighth less than last fall. Most of the decline is in early fall cabbage. Only snap beans, cauliflower, green peppers and tomatoes will be more abundant than last fall. A slight decline in such summer season vegetables as beets, green peppers and late summer onions reduces production of that portion of the year's crop slightly below that of last summer, but it is still more than average. For all fresh market crops produced in 1951, the tonnage is expected to total 9 percent less than in 1950, but 8 percent more than average.

A tonnage of vegetables for processing more than a fourth larger than last year or average is now likely, on the basis of estimates for 9 of the 11 crops estimated. A record crop of tomatoes was more than a third above average. The production of green lima beans was second-largest of record. The yield per acre of green peas set a new record and the tonnage was one-fourth above average. Sweet corn prospects declined during September, but the outturn remains slightly above average and well above last year.

The large production of deciduous fruit crops forecast for this year has practically materialized. On October 1 harvest was nearly completed, with some apples, pears and grapes yet to be harvested. Production is 10 percent above last year and 6 percent above average. A decline from the September 1 estimate for apples was offset by increases for peaches, pears and grapes. The eastern apple crop is expected to be above average, although dry weather reduced the outturn in the Appalachian area. The western crop will be below average. The peach crop is nearly one-third larger than a year ago, but slightly below average. A slightly larger than average pear crop was produced this year, while a record crop of grapes is being harvested. The nut crops will be much above last year and much above average. The cranberry crop is slightly smaller than a year ago, but about one-fourth more than average. Prospects for citrus remain excellent for Florida, average for California and poor for Texas and Louisiana.

Milk production, during September, was about 1 percent larger than in September 1950, and second-largest of record for the month. On October 1, the percentage of cows milked was lowest for the date in 6 years, but production per cow set a new record for October 1. Good grazing in most northern dairy States, liberal supplemental feeding in dry areas, and improvement in producing capacity of dairy cows all contribute to the current heavy milk flow. Egg production during September set new records in both eggs per layer and total outturn for the month. The total was nearly one-fourth above average for September, with the laying flock about 6 percent larger than average. The number of potential layers on farms is 2 percent larger than a year earlier, but 1 percent below average.

CORN: The Nation's 1951 corn crop for all purposes is now estimated at 3,105 million bushels, a decline of 26 million bushels from last month. This compares with 3,131 million bushels last year and the 1940-49 average of 2,981 million bushels. The indicated yield per acre of 36.7 bushels is 0.9 bushel below last year but 2.8 bushels above the average of 33.9 bushels.

Production of corn for grain this year is estimated at 2,789 million bushels compared with 2,845 million bushels last year.

In the important North Central States, weather conditions during the first half of September were generally favorable for the maturing of corn. However, late September frosts caused considerable damage, especially in parts of the Western Corn Belt. Yields were reduced in the affected areas where more light, chaffy or "wet" corn than usual is expected; however, most of such corn is expected to be salvaged by feeding in various forms to livestock. Light to moderate frost in some of the Eastern Corn Belt was beneficial in hastening maturity. The indicated production for this group of States, as a whole, of 2,369 million bushels declined 29 million bushels during September.

In Ohio, yield prospects again declined, further reflecting the effects of earlier hot and dry weather. Much of the Ohio corn has short or poorly-filled ears. September weather was favorable in Indiana where yield per acre prospects increased 1.0 bushel. Prospects continue very good in Illinois, although the indicated yield declined 1.0 bushel since September 1. Frost during the latter part of the month in northern Illinois seriously affected only the two northernmost tiers of counties. Although substantial acreages in these areas had not reached maturity when frosts occurred, most of this corn will be fed in various forms to dairy cows and other livestock. Weather was very favorable for maturing the crop during the first part of September in Michigan and Wisconsin, but in view of the lateness of this crop, a large part of the acreage in both of these States was immature when September frosts occurred. A large part of the "frosted" corn in both Michigan and Wisconsin will, however, be used for silage. In Iowa, about 68 percent of the corn was well dented and hard when killing frosts occurred on September 28. Weather since the frost has been favorable for drying out corn. Yield prospects for Iowa remain unchanged from September 1. Continued wet weather delayed harvest in Missouri where the quality of this year's crop is only fair. Very little frost damage occurred in Missouri. Yield prospects declined 1 and 2 bushels, respectively, in North and South Dakota where the September frosts stopped practically all growth of this year's later-than-usual crop. Yield prospects declined 1.0 bushel in Nebraska where frost on September 27-28 caught substantial acreages which were immature. About 10 percent of the Nebraska crop is very late and will make little grain corn. A slight yield decline occurred in Kansas where frosts will result in some light and chaffy corn in parts of the State.

In the Northeastern States, weather conditions were moderately favorable during September. Although frosts during late September did some damage, particularly in New York, the bulk of the crop had reached the mature or dent stages before the frosts occurred. The indicated yield for this group of States declined about one-half bushel during September.

Yield indications are unchanged from September 1 in all South Atlantic States, except that a 1.0 bushel increase is indicated in Florida. The first half of September was particularly favorable for the maturing of corn in this area. Harvest is progressing rapidly in Virginia and about 15 percent of the North Carolina crop was harvested by October 1.

In the South Central States yield prospects either increased slightly or remained unchanged in all States except for a half-bushel decline in Mississippi. Rains during September were beneficial to the late crop--however, they came generally too late to help the early crop. Satisfactory progress is being made in harvesting; however, this work is being delayed in some areas where cash crops such as peanuts and cotton are being harvested.

In the Western States as a group, the indicated yield is practically unchanged from September 1. Good yields are expected on irrigated acreages. Limited frost damage occurred in some northern and central parts of this group of States.

CORN STOCKS ON FARMS: Carryover of old corn on farms October 1 amounted to 318 million bushels, about one-third less than the 486 million bushels on farms a year ago and 10 percent less than the 10-year average carryover. Although the farm stocks are below last year and the record high stocks of 1949 they are, with those exceptions, the highest since October 1, 1943.

CROP REPORT

as of

October 1, 1951

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

October 10, 1951

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

Disappearance of corn from farms for the period July 1 to October 1 totaled 497 million bushels. Except for 1950 and 1949 this is the heaviest disappearance for any like period of record. Disappearance for the same quarter last year amounted to 574 million bushels, which was an all-time high. The 10-year average disappearance for the July 1 - October 1 quarter is only 375 million bushels.

Stocks of old corn on farms in the North Central States, which account for 83 percent of the U. S. total, are estimated at 264 million bushels or 40 percent below last year's 440 million and 13 percent less than the 10-year average of 305 million bushels. Carryover in the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, and South Central States was greater than on October 1 last year while that in the Western States was less.

Total October 1 supply of corn on farms (carryover of old corn plus indicated October 1, 1951 grain production) amounted to 3.1 billion bushels, about 7 percent less than last year's 3.3 billion bushels but 1.5 percent above average.

WHEAT: Total wheat production is estimated at 994 million bushels, about 6 million bushels below the September 1 estimate. This is 3 percent smaller than the 1950 crop of 1,027 million and 7 percent smaller than the average of 1,071 million bushels. This year's total production consists of a winter wheat crop of 651 million bushels for which the last estimate was made as of August 1, plus a spring wheat crop currently estimated at 343 million bushels. Continued wet weather since mid-August in the spring wheat area of the Dakotas, Minnesota, and part of Montana delayed harvest operations. This situation has resulted in considerable loss in quality of milling wheat, but has resulted in only minor losses to the total tonnage of spring wheat harvested in the area.

Based upon reported yields and progress of harvest to October 1, all spring wheat production is estimated at 342,860,000 bushels. Current production is 24 percent larger than the 276,089,000 bushel crop produced last year, 23 percent larger than the 10-year average and the largest since 1918. The estimated yield of all spring wheat at 15.8 bushels per acre is slightly lower than a month ago, but compares favorably with the 15.4 bushel yield realized last year and the average of 15.7 bushels.

Harvest of spring wheat was nearing completion by October 1 except in the extreme northern areas of North Dakota, Minnesota, and Montana. Approximately 85 percent of the North Dakota hard wheat has been harvested, but in a few north central counties harvest was only half complete. Swathed grain as well as some standing grain has been damaged due to sprouting in the areas where continued wet weather greatly delayed harvesting.

Durum wheat production is indicated at 36,369,000 bushels, only slightly smaller than estimated a month earlier. This crop exceeds the 1950 crop of 36,064,000 bushels but is approximately 3 percent smaller than the average production of 37,386,000 bushels. By October 1, harvest operations were near completion in South Dakota while approximately 70 percent of the North Dakota crop has been harvested. The indicated yield at 13.9 bushels per acre is 0.7 tenths bushel above the yield a year ago but 0.9 tenths bushel lower than the average.

Other spring wheat production is now estimated at 306,491,000 bushels, 5 million bushels or nearly 2 percent below last month. Other spring wheat production is 28 percent above the 1950 crop of 240,025,000 bushels and 27 percent above the average of 242,160,000 bushels. The October 1 estimated yield of 16.1 bushels per acre compares with 15.8 bushels last year and the 10-year average of 15.9 bushels.

WHEAT STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of wheat on farms October 1 totaled 481,795,000 bushels, slightly less than the 484 million bushels on farms a year ago and about 42 million bushels below the 10-year average of 524 million bushels. Except for 1949, October 1 farm stocks were the lowest since 1940. The July-October disappearance from farms was 535 million bushels, 4 percent less than for the same period in 1950 and 9 percent below the average. The percent of production on farms October 1, at 48.5 percent, compares with 47.1 percent in 1950 and the 10-year average of 49.6 percent.

Increased farm stocks in the South Atlantic and Western States were more than offset by moderately lower stocks in the North Atlantic, North Central, and South Central States. By States, North Dakota had the largest total farm stocks with a record-breaking 125 million bushels or 26 percent of the Nation's total. The increase shown by this and surrounding spring wheat States are the result of increased production and delayed harvesting of the late crop. The largest declines in farm stocks from a year ago took place in the important winter wheat States of Kansas and Nebraska.

OATS: Oats production is estimated at 1,372,248,000 bushels, slightly less than a month earlier, and 6 percent smaller than the 1950 crop of 1,465,134,000 bushels, but 5 percent above the average production of 1,311,651,000 bushels. This year's crops are well above last year in Ohio, South Dakota, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, and New York, but smaller in Oklahoma, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Texas, and Iowa. In Iowa, which is usually the major oats producing State, the crop is 29 percent smaller than last year. In Minnesota, which leads in production this year, the crop is 14 percent larger than in 1950. Prolonged wet weather in late August and September reduced yields and quality in South Dakota and Wisconsin.

The average yield per acre this year is 36.3 bushels compared with 34.9 bushels in 1950 and the average of 33.2 bushels. This yield has been exceeded only twice in the last 35 years--1945 with 36.6 bushels and 1948 with 37.1 bushels.

FARM STOCKS OF OATS: Farm stocks of oats on October 1 totaled 1,142,888,000 bushels, 83.3 percent of the 1951 production, compared with stocks of 1,168,742,000 bushels a year ago which represented about 80 percent of the 1950 production. Ten-year average October 1 stocks were 1,059,171,000 bushels. Farm stocks are approximately 10 percent above average in the important north-central group of States where over four-fifths of all the oats are produced.

Disappearance of oats from farms during the July-September quarter totaled 493,917,000 bushels, about one percent more than disappearance in the same period of last year, and 6 percent larger than the average of 467,879,000 bushels.

BARLEY: The estimated production of 254 million bushels is 3.2 million below indications on September 1. This compares with last year's crop of 301 million bushels and the average of 307 million. The indicated yield of 26.0 bushels per acre is 0.9 bushel below last year but 1.6 bushels above the average.

Harvesting operations were delayed in some North Central States by wet fields and cloudy weather. However, the bulk of this year's crop has now been harvested, except in some extreme northern areas. In the Dakotas, Minnesota, and Wisconsin some deterioration in the quality of grain, especially malting barley, was reported because of wet weather.

BARLEY STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of barley on farms on October 1 are estimated at 169 million bushels. This compares with 181 million bushels on farms a year ago and the October 1 average of 171 million bushels. This year's stocks amount to approximately 66 percent of the 1951 production compared with 60 percent last year and the average of 63 percent.

Disappearance from farms during the July-September 1951 period of 125 million bushels was the smallest for this quarter since 1940.

RYE STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of rye on farms October 1 are estimated at 12,218,000 bushels, 5 percent smaller than the 12,852,000 bushels on hand a year ago but slightly more than the 6-year October 1 average of 12,195,000 bushels. This year's stocks amount to 48.6 percent of the 1951 production compared with 55.9 percent last year and the 1944-49 average of 53.4 percent. Three-fifths of the total rye stocks are in the four States of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska, with more than half of the stocks for these four States located on South Dakota farms.

BUCKWHEAT: Conditions during September were favorable for rapid maturity of buckwheat in the more important producing States, with overall yield prospects improving. Production of buckwheat is estimated at 4,060,000 bushels, an increase of 4 percent over September 1. However, production this year is 15 percent smaller than the previous year's crop of 4,749,000 bushels. The smaller crop this year--a record low--is due primarily to the continued downward trend in acreage. Most of the crop escaped frost injury this season as the first killing frosts came after the bulk of the crop had sufficiently matured to withstand such injury. Growers in New York report that nearly half of their buckwheat acreage was harvested by October 1. In Pennsylvania, weather conditions this season have limited plant growth but yields are expected to be about average. An average yield for all States of 18.0 bushels per acre was indicated by October 1 conditions, compared with 17.9 last year and the 10-year average of 17.4 bushels.

FLAXSEED: Prospective production of flaxseed declined during September, for the third successive month. As of October 1, the crop is estimated at 32,284,000 bushels, 8 percent below a month earlier, 18 percent below 1950 and 13 percent less than average.

The 1951 indicated yield for the Nation is 8.7 bushels per acre compared with 10.1 bushels in 1950 and 9.4 bushels the 10-year average. This is a decline of 0.8 bushel since September 1. Prospective yields per acre dropped a full

bushel during the month in Minnesota, Iowa and South Dakota and a half bushel in North Dakota and Montana. In the remaining flaxseed States, where harvest was mostly completed before September 1, estimated yields are unchanged from a month ago. Excessively wet and cool weather at harvest time is the principal reason for the lower yields. Frosts during September also did some damage, particularly in North Dakota. On October 1 much of the crop in North Dakota and Minnesota was in the swath or windrow, awaiting combining; some was still standing in extreme northern areas of these States. Harvest was about 50 percent complete in both States ranging from near completion in southern areas to only 10 to 15 percent harvested along the Canadian border. By October 1 most of the South Dakota and Montana crop had been harvested.

SORGHUM FOR GRAIN: The Nation's 1951 sorghum grain crop is estimated at 164 million bushels, up slightly from the September 1 forecast of 163 million. This is 73 million bushels below last year's record production but 45 million bushels above the 10-year average and is the third highest of record. The indicated 1951 yield of 18.7 bushels per acre is 4.2 bushels below 1950 but 1.2 bushels above average.

In Texas, where harvesting operations are nearing completion except in the High Plains Area, the crop held up well considering the lack of adequate September rainfall in the principal producing areas. Production is still estimated at 89,794,000 bushels for this State. Oklahoma yield prospects remained unchanged from September 1. Sorghum harvest in southwest Oklahoma started a few weeks ago; the crop in this area is very late and has been damaged by prolonged summer drought. Rainfall was somewhat deficient during September in the important Panhandle and northwestern area. Nearly all sorghums in the Panhandle area of Oklahoma will mature if no killing frosts occur before mid-October.

Kansas yield prospects increased one bushel per acre during September, reflecting the effects of generally favorable weather. A large part of the Kansas acreage was planted late. However, a good moisture situation resulted in rapid growth and the crop is considerably more advanced than a year ago, when it was exceptionally late. While some late plantings were damaged by late September frosts in the northern two tiers of counties, Kansas production is now estimated at 42,357,000 bushels--the second highest of record. Cold and rainy weather in Nebraska and the Dakotas delayed maturity and much immature sorghum acreage was caught by the late September freezes. Cool weather during September was also largely responsible for a one bushel decline in yield prospects in California.

RICE: Production of rice is estimated at 45,070,000 equivalent 100 pound bags -- the largest crop on record. This is about 1 percent more than the September 1 forecast due to improved yield prospects in Louisiana, 19 percent more than the 1950 crop of 37,971,000 bags and 43 percent more than the 10-year average of 31,431,000 bags. The indicated yield of 2,318 pounds per acre is only 43 pounds below the 1950 record of 2,361 pounds but is 278 pounds above the 10-year average of 2,083 pounds. Thus, the larger crop than last year is attributed entirely to about 21 percent more acreage for harvest than in 1950.

Prospective production in the Southern rice area, including Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, is 35,054,000 bags compared with 30,199,000

bags harvested in this area last year. The crop in Mississippi is reported to be in good condition with harvest underway. In Arkansas, per acre yields of early rice are reported to be quite variable but generally a good quality crop is in prospect. In Louisiana, the bulk of the crop has been harvested. However, continuous rains are interfering with the harvesting of some late varieties and some damage from lodging and sprouting has been reported. In Texas, a large part of the crop was harvested during September but rains about the first of October were delaying harvesting and causing some losses of some late maturing varieties.

The rice crop in California is generally reported to be very good this year. Rice matured rapidly during September and harvesting began during the later part of the month.

SOYBEANS: Soybean production, as of October 1, is estimated at 271 million bushels. This is a reduction of about 1 percent from last month and is about 6 percent less than the record 287 million bushel crop harvested in 1950. The 10-year average production is only 179 million bushels. The indicated yield per acre of 20.7 is above average but 0.9 bushel below last year. The record yield per acre was harvested in 1949 with an average of 22.7 bushels per acre.

Production prospects declined in the North Central States due mainly to the severe drought in Ohio and to frosts in the West North Central Area. Most of the frost damage was to late planted beans, especially in Minnesota, Iowa, and Nebraska. Conditions remained favorable in Indiana and Illinois. Combining in these States was well under way by October 1, with near record yields being harvested. Missouri prospects declined slightly with yields turning out lower than expected. Harvesting in that State has been delayed because of continued wet weather.

Drought in the South Atlantic States has caused some reduction in yields in that area, especially in Maryland and Virginia where the drought continued into October. The South Central Area, however, reports increased yields in several States. Rains came early enough to improve prospects for late planted beans in Kentucky and the Delta counties of Mississippi and Arkansas.

SOYBEAN STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of soybeans on farms October 1 are estimated at 2.6 million bushels, compared with 1.2 million last year and the 1943-49 average of 2.9 million bushels. This year's October 1 carryover is the highest since 1945 and represents 0.9 percent of last year's record large 287 million bushel production. Iowa growers hold the largest stocks, over 600 thousand bushels, accounting for 25 percent of the U. S. total. Illinois, the major producing State, is second, with stocks of nearly 500 thousand bushels, representing approximately 19 percent of the U. S. total.

Disappearance of farm stocks during the three months ending October 1 is estimated at 7.1 million bushels. This compares with 5.9 million a year earlier and the 1943-49 average of 5.5 million bushels. Movement from farms for this quarter is the second largest since 1943, being exceeded only by that of 1949.

COWPEAS: A yield of 5.8 bushels per acre for cowpeas is indicated as of October 1. This is 0.7 bushel less than the 1950 yield, but about average for the 10 years 1940-49. Many sections in the southern States experienced long periods of dry weather with high temperatures during the growing season, resulting in

some very low yields. Lower yields than in 1950 are indicated for North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas. Georgia and Florida yield indications are the same as last year.

Acreage of cowpeas grown alone for all purposes has been declining for the past several years. With about average yields in 1951 production will be considerably smaller than in 1950.

PEANUTS: Production of peanuts for picking and threshing is estimated at 1,685 million pounds. This is a decline of 3 percent from the September 1 forecast, 17 percent less than the 2,019 million pounds harvested in 1950 and 16 percent less than the 10-year average of 2,017 million pounds. The decrease in indicated production from last month in the important producing States of North Carolina, Alabama, Oklahoma, and Texas was not offset by the increased prospects in Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

Indicated production in the Virginia-Carolina Area is virtually the same as a month ago with an increase in prospective yields in Virginia just about offset by lower anticipated yields in North Carolina. Digging began about mid-September in this area under generally favorable conditions and about one-fifth of the acreage had been dug by October 1. An excellent crop is in prospect in Virginia. Following an extended period of dry weather, the September rains were too late for much improvement to the North Carolina crop and recent diggings indicate that yields are somewhat lower than anticipated earlier.

In the Southeastern Area prospective production of peanuts continues to be quite variable. Weather conditions were favorable for harvesting operations in Georgia and Florida during the first half of September, although frequent rains during the latter half of September interrupted these operations, particularly in Georgia. In Alabama, frequent rains during almost the entire month of September interfered with digging and harvesting operations and also damaged peanuts in stacks and windrows. Only about one-half of the acreage had been dug in this State by October 1.

In the Southwestern Area prospective peanut production declined rather sharply for the second consecutive month due to the extended hot, dry weather. Rains during the first half of September, though spotted, were beneficial to late planted peanuts in Oklahoma and prospects continue for a reasonably good crop in the important producing Caddo County area where digging is under way. Although some northern peanut producing counties in Texas received good rains during September, prospects in this State are still poor.

DRY BEANS: Production prospects of dry beans declined about 250,000 bags during September. The crop, as of October 1, is forecast at 16,814,000 bags (100 pounds uncleaned basis). The current forecast is slightly below last year's crop of 16,843,000 bags and about 7 percent below the 10-year average production of 18,000,000 bags. The indicated yield of 1,135 pounds per acre is above last year and the second highest of record, being exceeded only by the 1,163 pounds in 1949. The 10-year average yield is only 958 pounds per acre.

In the Northeast area New York, with a yield of 1,150 pounds per acre, showed no change from a month ago. Conditions in Michigan have been favorable for dry

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beans although frequent showers during the last half of September hampered harvesting. A considerable quantity of beans still remained in the fields on October 1. The indicated yield of 1,060 pounds is slightly below the September 1 forecast but is still near the highest of record.

Parts of the Northwest area suffered rather severe frost damage in September. Most of the damage occurred in Nebraska and Wyoming with late planted beans being the hardest hit. In addition to the loss in total production the quality of the crop in the frosted areas has been lowered. The reduction in yield prospects in those States was partially offset by higher indications in Idaho where the yield is expected to equal the record yield per acre harvested last year.

In the Pinto area there was little change in production prospects. A slight decline was shown in Arizona but higher irrigated yields in Colorado increased the average for that State slightly from a month ago. Dry land yields in Colorado showed no improvement. California dry bean prospects indicate no change from the September 1 estimates. Harvesting of Standard Limas made good progress, although cool nights in the coastal areas of Southern California slowed maturity of late plantings. Harvesting of Baby Limas made rapid progress. Weather conditions have also been favorable for maturing of "other beans". Harvesting was quite general by October 1 except in late planted fields.

BROOMCORN: October 1 production of broomcorn brush is indicated at 35,600 tons.

This is 1 percent less than was indicated a month earlier, and compares with the small crop of 25,900 tons harvested in 1950, and the 1940-49 average of 42,650 tons. By the end of September, harvesting was completed in Texas, and Illinois. About 95 percent of the Standard crop and 70 percent of the dwarf crop were pulled in Oklahoma. In Colorado, harvest was more advanced than usual and the quality of the brush is mostly very good.

Cool wet weather in Illinois brought out some red streaks and tips, and some fields of broomcorn were lodged by high winds. However, length and quality of fibre of Illinois brush are generally satisfactory. Crop prospects in New Mexico showed a further decline during September as the inadequate moisture conditions which prevailed in August continued up to October 1.

TOBACCO: The October 1 estimate of total tobacco production, at 2,250 million pounds, is about one percent higher than indicated a month ago. Much needed rain in late August and early September improved tobacco in many producing areas. Production this year compares with 2,032 million pounds produced in 1950 and the 1940-49 average of 1,787 million pounds. Weather has been very favorable in most areas for harvesting and curing tobacco.

Production of flue-cured is placed at 1,412 million pounds, an increase of 7.2 million pounds over the September 1 estimate, and compares with 1,257 million pounds produced last year. Higher yields than indicated earlier for type 12 tobacco in North Carolina largely account for the increase from September 1 prospects. Marketing of types 11 and 12 continues active while sales of type 13 are nearly complete. Type 14 sales were completed about a month ago.

The burley crop is estimated at 536 million pounds compared with approximately 498 million pounds produced last year. The current estimate is up about 2 percent

from last month. Much needed rain was received in some producing areas which improved yield prospects. A large proportion of the crop has been cut and placed in barns for curing.

The October 1 estimate for Maryland tobacco at 43.4 million pounds is about 3 percent lower than indicated a month ago. The current estimate is over 8 percent larger than the 40 million pounds produced in 1950.

Production of fire-cured tobacco is estimated at 61.4 million pounds compared with 57.5 million pounds produced last year. Larger crops than a month ago are indicated for types 22 and 23 but this is partially offset by a smaller prospective crop for type 21. The dark air-cured crop is placed at 32.1 million compared with 28.6 million pounds produced a year ago.

Total cigar tobacco production at 134.6 million pounds is estimated to be about 1.5 million pounds more than indicated a month ago. Filler type tobacco in Pennsylvania accounts for much of this increase but estimates for binder and wrapper tobacco are also higher than for September 1. Production of fillers is placed at 66.1 million pounds compared with 71.1 million in 1950. Binders are estimated at 53.4 million pounds, or 18 percent below last year's crop. The production of wrappers is indicated at 15.1 million pounds, which is slightly higher than production in 1950.

HOPS: The crop is now estimated at a record-large total of 61,755,000 pounds--6 percent above last season and 31 percent above average. Growing conditions this season were generally favorable in all areas and insect and disease damage was light. The crop was practically all harvested by October 1 and quality is excellent.

COMMERCIAL APPLES: The 1951 apple crop in commercial areas declined 2 percent during September and is indicated at 117,524,000 bushels, which would be nearly 5 percent below the 1950 production of 123,126,000 bushels but nearly 8 percent above the 10-year average production of 109,033,000 bushels. The reduction in apple prospects during September is largely the result of wind storms in New York and Michigan and dry weather in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia. Harvest of early fall varieties has been completed in most areas and favorable progress has been made in the harvest of winter varieties, except in the dry areas where growers have been waiting for the development of better color.

In New England, apples have been sizing well. Prospects improved during September in Maine, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. Low prices have discouraged harvest of poor grade fruit. Harvest has made favorable progress in New York, but a high wind storm on September 27 caused a heavy drop, particularly of McIntosh and Greenings, and most of these drops will probably be left in the orchards. Dry weather in New Jersey was unfavorable for apples and prospects declined slightly during September. In Pennsylvania, apples are smaller than usual as a result of dry weather.

Prospects declined in Virginia since the shortage of soil moisture prevented the development of the usual size in the principal late varieties--York, Winesap and Stayman. Processors are taking a smaller percentage of the crop than in recent years. Drought conditions in Maryland and West Virginia have resulted in smaller sizes than usual and production forecasts are down 7 and 11 percent respectively from September 1.

Indicated production in the Central States of 23,530,000 bushels is the same as on September 1, but 31 percent above the 1950 crop. During September, prospects declined nearly 4 percent in Michigan because of severe wind damage, especially on Jonathans, Delicious and a few late varieties. In Illinois harvest progressed favorably, with color and quality of apples very good. Production prospects improved about 7 percent. Prospects improved in Kansas and declined in Arkansas. Little change from the September forecast occurred in the other Central States.

In the Western States, forecast of production is about 1 percent above September 1, largely because of improvement in California. The estimated production of 37,670,000 bushels is about 22 percent below the 1950 crop. In Washington, Jonathan and Red Delicious developed color slowly, although these varieties matured 2 or 3 weeks earlier than last year. Quality is exceptionally high. Winesaps sized smaller than normal, but the lighter set Delicious sized well. Harvest was at the peak about October 1 in Oregon and production is forecast to be slightly larger than on September 1. In Colorado, Idaho and Utah apples have desirable size and color, and production prospects are holding up to earlier expectations.

PEACHES: The 1951 crop of peaches is estimated at 69,932,000 bushels, 31 percent above the 1950 production of 53,485,000 bushels but 7 percent below the 1949 crop of 74,818,000 bushels and 2 percent below average. This estimate is 2 percent above the September 1 forecast, primarily because of the larger crop of California clingstones than was expected a month ago. Harvest was practically completed in all areas by October 1.

The western crop, at 38,632,000 bushels was 22 percent above the 1950 production and 6 percent above average. California had a clingstone crop of 24,544,000 bushels and a freestone crop of 10,793,000 bushels. In the 10 southern States, the 1951 production was over 3 times the short 1950 crop and 5 percent above average. The crop in the north central States was small, due to the severe freeze damage during the winter of 1950-51. This region produced 2,758,000 bushels, about one-third as large as the 1950 crop and two-fifths of average. In the north eastern States the crop amounted to 9,942,000 bushels, about 30 percent above the 1950 crop and 3 percent above average.

PEARS: The pear crop is forecast at 32,293,000 bushels, 1,153,000 bushels above the 1950 crop and 1,285,000 bushels above average. The forecast is up 900,000 bushels from September 1, mostly because the West Coast Bartlett crop turned out larger than expected earlier.

The Bartlett crop in California, Washington and Oregon totaled 19,461,000 bushels, about 5 percent above the 1950 crop and 9 percent above average. The winter varieties of pears in these States are forecast at 6,407,000 bushels, 10 percent below the large 1950 crop but 5 percent above average. In Washington, a large proportion of the Bartlett crop was of low quality because of frost marks, and small, misshapen, and seedless fruit caused by freezing temperatures during the early spring. About one-half of the late fall and winter pears had been harvested by October 1 and the remainder of the crop was expected to be picked by October 10. The Yakima Valley crop of winter pears suffered heaviest from spring frost damage but in the Wenatchee district, production remained near normal. In Oregon, the production of fall and winter pears in the Medford area is expected to be slightly below the large production of 1950. Anjous and Boscs have not sized as well as expected earlier in this area. In the Hood River area the 1951 production is about two-fifths of last year. The crop is below that expected earlier. In this area, late spring frosts

not only reduced the prospects but marked much of the fruit to the point where it is not suitable for packing. In the Medford area at the end of September, harvesting was nearing completion on the main varieties, and in the Hood River Valley picking was well past the peak. The California Bartlett crop was harvested sometime ago but a few cars are still moving out of storage. There was a heavy production of Hardy pears this year. Late varieties, such as Winter Nelis, are still being harvested. In New York, recent weather has favored maturity of the crop but picking is progressing slowly. In Michigan, the Bartlett crop was harvested by mid-September and the Bosc crop by October 1. The Keiffer variety is now being harvested. The crop was very good as to quality and sizes.

GRAPES: Grape production is forecast at 3,198,000 tons, 18 percent above the 1950 crop and 14 percent above average. The crop improved about 1 percent during September. The 1951 crop is expected to be the largest of record, exceeding the 1946 crop by 1 percent. The California crop is placed at 3,021,000 tons with 624,000 tons of wine varieties, 699,000 tons of table grapes and 1,698,000 tons of raisin varieties. Weather conditions in California were mostly favorable for harvesting of grapes. Movement to wineries to date has been very slow though the main harvest of wine varieties has not yet started. Producers are now harvesting Emperors, which are mostly going into storage. Practically all of the sun-dried Thompson Seedless raisins are under cover while a large portion of the Muscats for raisins are still in the field. Nearly all areas in the San Joaquin Valley were without rain during September.

The production in the Great Lakes area, (N.Y., Pa., Ohio and Michigan) is forecast at 109,800 tons, about one-half of the 1950 production of 204,200 tons and 7 percent below average. In New York, picking of grapes was active in all areas by October 1. Grapes are generally well colored and sugar content is high this season. Harvest in the Erie belt in Pennsylvania began September 24. The dry weather which continued into September retarded sizing and in many vineyards the grapes will be rather small. In Ohio, grapes are of good quality. Harvest is now under way with the more active harvest to be finished around mid-October. In Michigan, Concord harvest started September 24 and expected to be nearly completed by October 10. The crop is very short--9,700 tons compared with 44,900 tons produced in 1950. Arkansas' crop is harvested and was of good quality. In Washington, a large portion of the Concord grapes in Yakima Valley has been harvested. Some of the European varieties will be harvested prior to mid-October.

CITRUS: Early and midseason oranges for the 1951-52 season are forecast at 56.2 million boxes--4 percent above the 1950-51 season and 21 percent above average. Florida Valencias are forecast at a record-large crop of 32.5 million boxes--7 percent above the 1950-51 crop. Grapefruit production (exclusive of the California summer crop) is forecast at 39.5 million boxes--12 percent below last season and 20 percent below average. Florida, with prospects for 35 million boxes, will produce most of the grapefruit this season.

Florida citrus groves received ample moisture during September and fruit development continued to be excellent. By October 1, very little fruit had met the maturity standard although quality is expected to be above average. Only about 100,000 boxes of grapefruit and a very small quantity of oranges were harvested by October 1. Volume movement of both oranges and grapefruit is expected by mid-October.

Texas citrus crops are extremely light. The grapefruit crop is forecast at 250,000 boxes and oranges at 350,000 boxes. Trees continue to be taken out because of freeze damage last winter and in many cases entire groves are being removed. The hot, dry summer was not favorable for recovery of damaged trees. Losses have been heavier among older trees. Grapefruit trees, especially the pink and red varieties, sustained the heaviest losses. Navel and Hamlin oranges seem to have suffered the lightest damage. Loss of Valencia trees was heavy and Temples and tangerines were almost completely killed out.

In Louisiana probably at least a third of the citrus trees were killed by last winter's freeze and a crop of only 50,000 boxes is forecast for this season compared with 300,000 boxes last season.

Arizona has prospects for 3 million boxes of grapefruit and 1.2 million boxes of oranges compared with 3.2 million ^{for} grapefruit and 1.4 million ^{for} oranges in 1950-51.

California citrus prospects declined slightly during September. The drought continues in the important southern counties and there is a shortage of irrigation water for many groves. Navel and miscellaneous oranges are forecast at 15.4 million boxes--5 percent above last season. Desert Valley's grapefruit are placed at 1.2 million boxes--8 percent above last season. Lemons will be forecast for the first time in November and Valencia oranges and summer grapefruit in December.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: The California plum crop is placed at 97,000 tons, 20,000 tons above 1950 and 18,800 tons above average. The Michigan crop is 4,800 tons, 700 tons below last year but 470 tons above average. Harvest in California was completed by mid-September. In Michigan, the Damsen plum harvest was completed early in September and the Stanly prune harvest by mid-September. The quality of the crop was good.

The production of prunes in California is 181,000 tons (dried), up 32,000 tons from last year but 6,200 tons below average. The average size of prunes is considerably below last year. In Idaho, Washington and Oregon the production of prunes is placed at 95,500 tons (fresh), more than twice the 1950 production of 45,900 tons but one-fifth less than average. About 36,300 tons were sold fresh from these three States this year, 33,600 tons were canned, 2,300 tons frozen, 15,400 tons were dried (5,100 tons dried basis) and 4,900 tons went for other processing and home use. Last year 22,700 tons were sold fresh, 14,430 tons canned, 2,670 tons frozen, 2,450 tons were dried (800 tons dried basis) and 3,650 tons were used for other processing and in the home. In Idaho the quality of the crop was good; however, sizes varied greatly. The crop has all been harvested except for a small quantity going to canners. In eastern Washington, the main portion of the crop has been harvested, though on October 1 there were still a few late prunes at the higher elevations remaining for harvest. The western Washington crop has been harvested with a considerable portion going to processors. The Oregon crop is practically all harvested and quality was good.

ALMONDS, WALNUTS AND FILBERTS: The California almond crop is estimated at 43,300 tons--15 percent above last season and 70 percent above average. Almond harvest was well advanced by October 1.

Walnuts in California and Oregon are placed at 75,100 tons -- 67,000 tons for California and 8,100 tons for Oregon. The total for 1950 was 64,300 tons and the average 68,420 tons. Harvest in California is somewhat late but is now underway in all important areas. Oregon walnut sizes are a little below average because of the dry summer but quality is expected to be good. Oregon walnuts are falling rapidly because of recent heavy rains. - 29 -

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 10, 1951

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

October 1, 1951

Filberts in Washington and Oregon are estimated at 8,320 tons, a fourth above last year and a fourth above average. The set of the crop this year varied considerably among groves. Harvest started about mid-September and should be completed by mid-October though recent heavy rains temporarily brought harvest to a stop.

FIGS AND OLIVES: The California fig crop is large. By October 1 practically all dried figs had been sold by growers.

California olives have made particularly good progress all season and a large crop of good quality and desirable sizes is indicated.

CRANBERRIES: The cranberry crop is forecast at 916,000 barrels, 7 percent below the record of 984,300 barrels produced in 1950 but 26 percent above average. Prospects in Massachusetts and Washington have improved slightly since August 15 and offset the declines which occurred in New Jersey and Wisconsin.

In Massachusetts, moisture supplies have been sufficient for continued growth of the late varieties. The size of the berries is unusually large this year. A heavy frost on September 30 did some damage to late berries not yet harvested. Keeping quality is about average. By October 1, the Early Blacks were all harvested and growers were harvesting Howes. Harvest should be completed by October 15. The New Jersey crop was damaged by dry weather during the growing season. Low temperatures on September 29 and 30 did some additional damage to the unharvested berries in "dry bogs". In Wisconsin, cool weather has reduced the size of the berries. The size of berries in Washington are generally smaller than normal because of the dry weather during the late spring and summer months. However, on the younger bogs most berries are sizing up well. In Oregon, the first berries were picked in the Coos district on September 20 but harvest was not expected to get into full swing until the week beginning October 1.

PECANS: The pecan crop is now forecast at 146,895,000 pounds, up 10 percent from the September 1 estimate. The 1950 crop was 125,622,000 pounds, while the 10-year average is 124,066,000 pounds. Improvement in the crop during September occurred generally throughout the pecan belt, though declines in prospects occurred in Florida and Texas, and there was no change in the Carolinas. Weather conditions have generally been very favorable for the development of the crop. Damage from insects and disease is small this year. In Georgia, the production of the Schley variety is large, with scab damage the smallest in recent years. In Alabama, nuts have sized up fairly well in spite of the dry season. In Mississippi, most Stuart trees are heavily loaded. Shedding of nuts to date has been less than in recent years. Good rains in Arkansas during September were favorable for sizing. In Oklahoma, the damage from insects expected earlier did not materialize and prospects are favorable for all areas. The Texas crop was further damaged by the continued drought in the southern parts of the State and prospects, at 12,000,000 pounds, are 17 percent below the September 1 figure and only a little over 30 percent of the 1950 crop. In the southern part of the State and in the Edwards Plateau the crop is virtually a failure. A light crop is expected in the northeastern and eastern parts of the State.

POTATOES: In many parts of the country, potato yields are lower than indicated a month ago and production is now placed at 337,122,000 bushels. This is 9,718,000 bushels below the September 1 forecast. The reduction is distributed about evenly among the surplus late States. The crop now indicated is about in line with the quantity remaining after Government purchases were deducted from last year's crop of 439,500,000 bushels. Despite widespread losses from late blight,

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the yield per acre of 223 bushels now indicated has been exceeded only by the record yield of 238 bushels harvested in 1950. In some areas, growers are very much concerned about the keeping quality of this year's storage crop.

In each of the surplus late States of the East, potato yields are lighter than forecast a month ago. Growth in many fields in Aroostook County, Maine was terminated by late blight early in September. Losses from late blight rot have been significant. Tubers are good-sized although closer planting has reduced the percentage of undesirably large tubers. Late September weather was favorable for harvest and on October 1 a much higher percentage than usual of the Maine acreage had been dug. Throughout New England tubers show good size and weather conditions have been favorable for harvest. However, there was some decline in the prospective yield in New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island during September. As September ended, about four-fifths of the Long Island acreage had been dug, compared with the harvest of three-fifths of the 1950 acreage prior to that date. In western New York, early September rains partially relieved the August dry spell. However, dry weather reduced size of tubers in several western New York areas. Growers in the important Steuben County have made good progress in digging. The season was too wet in parts of eastern and central New York, where blight caused some damage to the crop. In Pennsylvania, yields of early varieties have been high and late varieties are yielding about in line with pre-harvest expectations. Yields in most areas of this State will be below 1950 but in the Lehigh area exceptionally high yields are being obtained.

The latter part of the growing season was too wet in the central part of the country and losses from late blight rot have been rather widespread. Blight is present in most areas of Michigan. In the upper peninsula of the State, there has been excessive rotting of tubers. The Wisconsin crop also declined during September as excessive rains caused blight and rot of late potatoes, particularly in some of the northern and western counties. Blight has damaged the Minnesota crop and digging has been delayed by wet weather. There is a rather wide variation in North Dakota yields. However, the yield for this State is expected to equal last year's yield.

The Nebraska, Colorado and Oregon crops account for most of the decline in production indicated for the Western States. The Nebraska crop was hit badly by late blight during September. There had been only limited digging of the commercial acreage in the northwestern part of this State prior to October 1. The late crop in northern Colorado has also been affected by late blight. Growth was stopped in the San Luis Valley by mid-September and this area is not turning out the yields previously expected. Yields in Oregon are lower than those of last year but quality is very good. Yields from the dry-land acreage in the western part of this State are expected to be quite low. Harvest of the late crop in Idaho was expected to get underway the first of October. Quality of Idaho's crop is lower than usual as there is a high percentage of rough tubers. Digging of the Wyoming crop started the latter half of September. Yields in this State were reduced by late blight and wilt which began to show up in late August and early September. In the non-irrigated areas of western Washington, rainfall the latter part of September came too late to bring about much improvement in yields. As the market advanced in early September, growers began digging the White Rose acreage that had been held back on account of low prices. This delay in harvest caused tubers to put on additional tonnage. Yields on the late California acreage dug to date have been very good. Digging started in the Tulalake area about September 20, where yields are expected to equal those of last year.

There was no significant change during September in the production indicated for the 8 intermediate States. The crop of 24,088,000 bushels for this group of

States is about three-fourths of both the 1950 crop and average. Less than 10 percent of the commercial acreage in New Jersey remained to be dug on October 1 compared with about one-fifth of last year's acreage that was harvested after this date.

The production of 50,643,000 bushels estimated for the 12 early potato States is 21 percent below the 1950 crop and 15 percent less than the 1940-49 average.

SWEETPOTATOES: A sweetpotato crop of 34,601,000 bushels is now indicated. This is a little less than three-fifths of both the 1950 production and the average. This crop has been hard hit by inadequate rainfall throughout the growing season and the yield per acre now indicated is 5 bushels below average. Reduced yields and a 29 percent reduction in acreage have combined to give the smallest crop since 1884.

September was another dry month in New Jersey. Harvest is being delayed in order for the crop to put on as much size as possible, and will not become general before October 10.

Yield prospects declined during September in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina but held their own in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. On the Eastern Shore of Maryland, digging is active but yields are below pre-harvest expectations. Harvest is expected to become active in the western part of that State following the killing frosts of September 28 and 29. The past month was too dry over most of Virginia for sweetpotatoes and the failure to size properly has reduced yields. As September ended, digging was progressing satisfactorily in the commercial areas of North Carolina and harvest of the farm crop was becoming general. Yields in this State are considerably below pre-harvest expectations. Harvest is becoming active in South Georgia. The favorable soil moisture condition could bring about some improvement in the late acreage in Florida. Only scattered acreage has been dug in that State.

Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Oklahoma and Texas yield prospects declined further during September. Beneficial rains fell in Arkansas and Louisiana and the yield indicated for each of these States is unchanged from the forecast of a month ago. Movement of the Louisiana crop through September is considerably below movement of the 1950 crop through the same period. The decreased marketings from this State reflect a delay in transplanting this year's crop and the smaller production indicated for 1951. Only a small part of the farm acreage in Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi has been dug. The Texas and Oklahoma crops received some rainfall in September but apparently it came too late to be of much benefit to sweetpotatoes.

In the San Joaquin Valley of California growers have started digging. In this State other crops, particularly grapes and tomatoes, are competing for labor but the sweetpotato crop should be under cover before fall rains and freezes occur in November.

SUGAR BEETS: This year's sugar beet crop is now estimated at 10,682,000 tons on the basis of prospects as of October 1. This is about 21 percent less than last year's record crop of 13,497,000 tons and compares with the 10-year average of 9,880,000 tons. Yield per acre is now indicated at 14.9 tons, compared with 14.6 tons last year and the 10-year average of 13.1 tons.

In spite of a late spring and unfavorable weather in many areas when beets were getting started, the season turned out to be generally favorable for sugar beets. The fall weather has been excellent for the development of the crop. Irrigation water supplies have been ample throughout the season and very little disease and insect damage has been reported.

Harvest of sugar beets is now underway in most areas. The spring planted crop in California, although late, is now about 30 percent harvested. Seeding of the fall planted beets commenced in September.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: Prospects as of October 1 indicate a production of 6,538,000 tons of sugarcane for sugar and seed.

This is about 4.7 percent above the September forecast and compares with 6,932,000 tons harvested last year. The 10-year average production is 5,953,000 tons. The increase over the September forecast is the result of improved conditions in Louisiana. Yield per acre is now expected to average 19.5 tons, compared with 20.6 tons last year and the 10-year average of 19.4 tons.

Rainy weather during September has materially stimulated the growth of sugarcane in Louisiana and moisture supplies are now sufficient. Some of the drought damage has been overcome but clear weather is now needed to prevent loss of sucrose content. Harvest will begin somewhat later than usual. A recent tropical storm with low wind velocity accompanied by heavy rains passed over the Florida sugarcane area. However this storm caused little damage as the excess water was soon removed by pumps in the water control system in the sugarcane area.

HAY: The record-breaking 1951 hay crop of nearly 114 million tons, together with the spring carryover of more than 15½ million tons of old hay, provides a total supply of about 129½ million tons this year. This is more hay per unit of roughage-consuming livestock to be fed than in any year of record. Some of the 1951 crop is of excellent quality, much is fair to good, but more than usual is rain damaged, over-ripe or otherwise lowered in feeding value.

Although the overall hay supply was large, supplies in some areas are not equal to actual needs. Dry weather, in a broad band extending from Pennsylvania through the eastern Cotton Belt, to Texas and westward, has limited yields per acre. In parts of this dry area it has already been necessary to feed some hay intended for winter use. A large crop was harvested in the very important North Central States, but harvesting difficulties lowered the quality of a good deal of it.

The alfalfa hay crop of 46 million tons, now nearly harvested, is a little larger than was indicated a month ago. Yields per acre of this kind are higher than either last year or average in most of the North Central States where half of the alfalfa hay is produced. In parts of the far West and in the Cotton Belt, yields were limited by dry weather.

The lespedeza hay crop, some of which is still being harvested, is expected to be just over 7 million tons. This would be more than the 10-year average, but a half a million tons less than last year. Much of this kind is grown in States where there has been unusually dry weather this year. Yields per acre generally are below average east of the Mississippi River, but exceed average in Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas.

PASTURE: More favorable moisture conditions and good growing temperatures over the country improved grass growth in many dry areas and maintained the already favorable forage conditions in the West North Central States during September. However, pasture feed continued to show wide variation geographically with generally poor feed in an eastern area extending from Lake Erie to the Atlantic coast, in most of the South, and in the Pacific Northwest. Pasture condition for the Nation on October 1 was reported at 81 percent, 6 points below the near-record condition

of a year ago, but 4 points above the 10-year October 1 average. Rather general rains fell in late September over a large part of the country and gave promise of improved fall feed in many areas.

Pastures in the West North Central States remained excellent. The October 1 condition of 96 percent was the highest for this area in 30 years. Pasture conditions in Iowa, South Dakota, and Nebraska exceeded any October 1 since 1915. Pasture feed in the East North Central States showed gains during September in Ohio and Indiana and Michigan. In Illinois, pastures were in the highest October 1 condition since 1916 while Wisconsin pasture conditions are best since records started in 1915.

Pasture feed in the North Atlantic area dropped off during September due principally to dry weather in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. In the South Atlantic States, October 1 pasture conditions were the lowest in 8 years. Green feed in Virginia and North Carolina continued very poor, but in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, September rains have greatly improved the pasture outlook. Pasture feed in all South Central States gained during September as much needed rainfall broke the extended drought. However, grass was still very short and pasture condition was well below October 1 last year. Rains in parts of Oklahoma and Texas benefited fall ranges but drought continued in Western Texas and most of New Mexico. In Oregon, pastures and ranges deteriorated further during September, but in Montana and Washington they were benefited by timely rains. Ranges and pastures in most central and northern Rocky Mountain States were supplying ample feed for stock on October 1.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production on farms in the United States continued slightly above the 1950 level. During the month the Nation's herds produced 9,464 million pounds of milk, nearly 1 percent more than for the same month a year ago and the second largest September production on record. The milk produced was equivalent to 2.04 pounds per person per day, the lowest per capita production for September since 1930. Milk production in the first 9 months of 1951 totaled 93.9 billion pounds, about two-thirds of a billion less than in the same period last year. If production during the remaining quarter of the year continues higher than last year, 1951 annual milk production will reach 120 billion pounds.

Milk production per cow in herds kept by crop reporters declined somewhat more rapidly than usual from September 1 to October 1 this year. However, on the latter date, output per cow averaged 15.58 pounds, the highest on record for October 1. This was only a trifle above the 15.53 pounds a year ago. Good pasture feed in most of the northern dairy States, liberal supplemental feeding of grain, hay, and silage in extremely dry areas, and gradual improvement in the producing capacity of milk cows all contribute to the high 1951 level of output per cow. However, in crop reporters herds, 69.2 percent of the milk cows were reported in production on October 1, the lowest for the date in six years. In all regions except the West, the percentage of cows in milk was below average.

In all the 29 States for which monthly estimates are available, milk production in September was down seasonally from that in August. Sharpest declines were in the Midwest, particularly Minnesota, North Dakota, and Nebraska where production was off 20 percent or more. In several other States, including Wisconsin, Missouri, South Dakota, Kansas, and Montana, the decline was between 15 and 20 percent. In some important fluid milk States, declines were much smaller, as typified by Pennsylvania and New Jersey, where September milk production was only 5 percent less than for August. With 1,178 million pounds, Wisconsin led all States in quantity of milk produced during September, followed by Minnesota with 492 million pounds.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS Washington, D. C.,
CROP REPORT as of CROP REPORTING BOARD

ESTIMATED MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SELECTED STATES 1/

State	Sept. : 1940-49	av: Sept. : 1950	: Aug. : 1951	: Sept. : 1951	State	Sept. : 1940-49	av: Sept. : 1950	: Aug. : 1951	: Sept. : 1951
	Million pounds					Million pounds			
N.J.	85	90	99	94	S.C.	51	54	58	53
Pa.	428	477	504	479	Ky.	204	224	235	210
Ohio	435	481	528	477	Tenn.	203	216	236	211
Ind.	305	300	331	306	Ala.	114	121	128	122
Ill.	431	424	475	419	Miss.	115	110	137	113
Mich.	441	458	516	464	Okla.	196	176	195	167
Wis.	1,070	1,155	1,389	1,178	Tex.	345	335	358	319
Minn.	536	474	616	492	Mont.	56	46	56	47
Iowa	495	463	522	450	Idaho	103	96	115	100
Mo.	352	396	461	390	Utah	48	49	60	52
N.Dak.	153	138	172	136	Wash.	167	161	176	155
S.Dak.	119	110	136	113	Oreg.	110	105	114	99
Nebr.	191	168	200	159	Calif.	435	484	529	473
Kans.	223	222	249	212	Other				
Va.	168	195	212	198	States	1,565	1,525	1,752	1,633
N.C.	130	143	154	143	U.S.	9,274	9,396	10,713	9,464

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

Grains and Concentrates Fed to Milk Cows: Feeding of grain and other concentrates to milk cows showed about the usual seasonal increase from August 1. In crop reporters' herds on October 1, 1951, grain feeding averaged 4.10 pounds daily per milk cow, 11 percent above the October 1, 1943-50 average but only 1 percent above the October 1, 1950 level. The current rate of feeding is the second highest for the date in 9 years of record, but falls almost 4 percent below the record of 4.25 pounds set in 1949 when supplies of grains and concentrates per animal unit were record high.

In the South Central region, 7 of the 8 States showed increased grain feeding as compared with a year ago. In four States in this area, milk cows were fed from one-half to 1 pound more grain per day than on October 1, 1950. The higher rate of feeding in these dry areas was partially offset by a reduced level of concentrate feeding in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri, where early fall pastures were remarkably good. In other regions, the October 1 grain and concentrate feeding generally held near the level of a year ago. Dairymen in the South Atlantic States reported a 0.1 pound increase in grain and concentrate feeding over a year ago, but in the North Atlantic, East North Central and Western regions feeding rates showed no change. In four States -- Michigan, Louisiana, Texas and Idaho -- reported grain feeding for October 1 was record high and in 8 other States the previous record high rate was equalled. Heaviest grain and concentrate feeding was in the North Atlantic area, averaging 5.8 pounds per cow per day, and lightest in the South Central area at 3.2 pounds.

Seventy-three percent of the crop reporters were feeding grain or other concentrates to milk cows on October 1. This compares with 72 percent a year ago and is one of the highest percentages in 9 years of October 1 records. Except in the North Central areas where pasture feed for October 1 was unusually good, a record or near record proportion of farmers were feeding grains and concentrates to dairy stock.

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 10, 1951

October 1, 1951

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 4,007,000,000 eggs in September, a record high number for the month--2 percent more than in September last year, the previous record high and 23 percent above the 1940-49 average. September egg production was at record levels for the month in all regions of the country except the South Central States. Increases in production from last year were 6 percent in the East North Central, 3 percent in the North Atlantic, 2 percent in the West and 1 percent in the West North Central States. Egg production in the South Atlantic States equaled last September's record high production. The South Central States produced 5 percent fewer eggs than a year ago. Egg production during the first 9 months of this year was 47,257 million eggs about 1 percent below the 1950 production for the same period.

The rate of egg production in September was 12.2 eggs per layer, compared with 12.0 eggs in September last year and the average of 10.5 eggs. A new record egg production per layer for the month has been established in each September since 1946. The rate of egg production reached new highs in all regions of the country except in the South Central States where it equaled last year's high rate. Rate per layer on hand during the first 9 months of this year was 137 eggs, compared with 136 eggs last year and the average of 125 eggs.

The Nation's farm laying flock averaged 327,762,000 layers in September--1 percent less than in September last year, but 6 percent above the 1940-49 average. The average number of layers for the month was above last year in the East North Central, North Atlantic and the West, but these increases were more than offset by a sharp decrease in the South Central and moderate decreases in the South Atlantic and West North Central States. Decreases from last year were 6 percent in the South Central, 2 percent in the South Atlantic and 1 percent in the West North Central States. The East North Central region had 2 percent more layers and the North Atlantic and Western States, 1 percent more than a year earlier.

Potential layers (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) on farms October 1 totaled 527,668,000--2 percent more than last year, but 1 percent below the 1940-49 average. Numbers were larger than a year ago in all regions of the country except the South Atlantic and South Central States. Increases from a year ago were 10 percent in the West, 5 percent in the East North Central and 4 percent in the North Atlantic States. Numbers in the West North Central were up slightly. Potential layers decreased 2 percent in the South Atlantic and numbers were down slightly in the South Central States. Hens and pullets that were on farms January 1, 1951 have been reduced 55 percent by October 1 which is about the same rate of reduction as in 1950 and compares with the average reduction of 56 percent. The rate of culling was about the same as last year, but less than the average.

Prices received for eggs in mid-September averaged 55.0 cents per dozen, compared with 49.7 cents in mid-August and 40.4 cents in September a year ago. Egg markets were firm during the first half of the month and prices reached a new seasonal high around the 13th of the month, then declined sharply. Prices on top quality eggs at New York at the close of the month were 5 to 10 cents per dozen below the high price reached during the month. Other markets in the country followed the same general trend as New York, although the price changes were not as great.

Farmers received an average of 25.2 cents per pound live weight for chickens in mid-September, compared with 26.0 cents in mid-August. Markets during the month were steady on hens, pullets and roasters but weak on fryers, the latter declining from 2 to 4 cents a pound. Marketings of young chickens were larger than a year ago.

Turkey prices on September 15 averaged 36.3 cents per pound live weight, compared with 33.5 cents a year earlier. Markets were steady on young hens and light roasters, but weak on young toms, the latter over 12 pounds declined 6 to 9 cents a pound during the month.

The average cost of the United States farm poultry ration in mid-September was \$3.99 per 100 pounds, compared with \$3.96 in mid-August and \$3.68 in September a year ago. The September egg-feed ratio was more favorable than a year ago. The chicken-feed ratio was less favorable while the turkey-feed ratio was the same as a year ago.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, POTENTIAL LAYERS AND

EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS, OCTOBER 1

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
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HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, OCTOBER 1

Thousands

1940-49(Av.)	46,500	63,529	87,504	31,034	65,963	30,777	325,308
1950	61,649	66,503	93,741	32,282	60,923	33,818	348,916
1951	62,948	68,595	91,834	31,494	58,841	35,096	348,808

POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, OCTOBER 1

Thousands

1940-49(Av.)	74,260	107,361	159,874	47,876	100,081	45,961	535,413
1950	87,776	99,522	152,207	46,560	84,835	44,180	515,080
1951	91,369	104,937	152,711	45,433	84,607	48,611	527,668

EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON OCTOBER 1

Number

1940-49(Av.)	39.0	32.9	31.4	27.5	26.0	36.2	31.8
1950	44.7	37.2	36.9	31.1	29.2	44.0	37.1
1951	46.5	39.3	37.8	32.5	29.9	44.9	38.6

1/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

YOUNG CHICKENS ON FARMS

The preliminary estimate of all young chickens in farm flocks on October 1 is 413,589,000—5 percent more than a year ago, but 7 percent below the 1940-49 average. Young chickens increased from a year ago in all regions of the country except the South Atlantic where they decreased 5 percent. Increases from a year ago were 10 percent in the South Central and in the West, 8 percent in the East North Central, 3 percent in the West North Central and 2 percent in the North Atlantic States. The October 1 holdings of young chickens consisted of 38 percent pullet layers, 43 percent pullets not of laying age and 19 percent other young chickens. This compares with holdings a year ago of 38 percent pullet layers, 42 percent pullets not of laying age and 20 percent other young chickens and 29, 48 and 23 percent respectively for the 1940-49 average.

All pullets on farms October 1 are estimated at 334,155,000—6 percent more than a year ago, but 1 percent below the average. Of the pullets on hand October 1, 46 percent were of laying age and 54 percent not of laying age. This compares with 47 percent of laying age and 53 percent not of laying age a year ago and the average of 38 and 62 percent, respectively. These relationships indicate an early movement into laying flocks for both this year and last year. The number of laying pullets was 4 percent larger and the number of non-laying pullets 8 percent larger than a year ago.

Other young chickens on farms October 1 totaled 79,434,000—1 percent less than a year ago but 23 percent below the average. Holdings decreased in all regions except the East North Central and South Central States. The estimated number of hens one year old or older on October 1 is 193,513,000—3 percent less than a year ago and 2 percent below average. Hen numbers decreased in all areas except the East North Central and Western States where there were increases of 2 and 3 percent, respectively. Decreases from a year ago were 8 percent in the South Central, 7 percent in the West North Central and 1 percent in the North Atlantic and in the South Atlantic States.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1951

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
October 10, 1951
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CORN, ALL

Yield per acre				Production			
State	Average	1950	Indicated	Average	1950	Indicated	
	1940-49		1951	1940-49		1951	
	Bushels			Thousand bushels			
Me.	39.0	35.0	41.0	481	455	492	
N.H.	41.8	45.0	45.0	527	630	630	
Vt.	40.0	45.0	44.0	2,423	3,060	3,036	
Mass.	42.4	40.0	45.0	1,677	1,520	1,755	
R.I.	39.1	40.0	43.0	309	280	301	
Conn.	42.0	43.0	46.0	2,022	1,935	2,024	
N.Y.	36.8	41.0	41.0	24,787	30,340	30,053	
N.J.	41.6	54.0	56.0	7,816	9,558	10,528	
Pa.	41.8	45.5	44.0	56,275	60,834	61,160	
Ohio	49.0	52.0	47.0	169,584	174,928	169,153	
Ind.	48.4	49.5	55.0	212,069	213,790	258,940	
Ill.	50.5	51.0	55.0	429,440	419,934	493,625	
Mich.	35.2	38.5	41.0	59,089	64,796	71,750	
Wis.	43.1	41.0	43.0	107,906	104,304	105,006	
Minn.	42.2	38.0	40.0	219,083	194,218	214,680	
Iowa	51.2	47.0	46.0	533,540	463,655	494,638	
Mo.	33.4	45.0	34.0	142,318	187,110	142,800	
N.Dak.	22.4	19.0	20.0	25,856	25,042	24,520	
S.Dak.	25.5	26.5	28.0	92,154	99,296	109,116	
Nebr.	27.6	37.0	31.0	210,496	250,675	224,719	
Kans.	23.8	35.5	21.5	68,239	93,188	59,813	
Del.	28.8	36.0	37.0	4,042	5,256	5,957	
Md.	35.4	40.0	40.0	16,674	18,920	20,800	
Va.	32.8	49.0	45.0	39,743	54,733	50,760	
W.Va.	35.9	37.0	40.0	11,804	9,287	9,920	
N.C.	25.6	37.0	33.0	57,934	81,955	70,917	
S.C.	17.4	23.0	19.0	26,067	33,258	26,106	
Ga.	13.5	16.5	17.0	46,799	57,172	58,905	
Fla.	11.0	14.0	16.0	7,831	9,968	11,616	
Ky.	31.9	37.0	36.0	76,584	78,810	76,680	
Tenn.	27.6	34.0	30.0	65,294	72,794	62,310	
Ala.	15.9	22.5	18.0	46,983	64,012	48,132	
Miss.	18.0	26.5	22.5	44,756	60,473	41,580	
Ark.	19.6	27.0	25.0	30,989	38,610	27,875	
La.	16.6	23.0	24.5	18,747	19,918	18,669	
Okla.	18.6	25.0	20.0	28,461	31,725	24,120	
Tex.	16.8	21.0	19.0	62,517	65,730	44,612	
Mont.	16.2	19.0	12.0	3,059	3,838	2,232	
Idaho	44.8	47.0	48.0	1,620	1,645	1,824	
Wyo.	15.4	17.0	16.5	1,373	1,156	1,006	
Colo.	19.6	24.0	24.5	15,145	14,496	15,533	
N.Mex.	14.4	14.0	13.5	2,378	1,414	1,498	
Ariz.	10.8	11.0	10.5	359	396	368	
Utah	31.2	40.0	36.0	756	960	864	
Nev.	30.7	35.0	40.0	85	105	80	
Wash.	47.0	58.0	50.0	977	870	600	
Oreg.	35.3	37.0	36.0	1,404	1,036	1,008	
Calif.	32.4	34.0	33.0	2,306	2,224	2,277	
U.S.	33.9	37.6	36.7	2,980,777	3,131,009	3,104,988	

CROP REPORT

as of

October 1, 1951

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

October 10, 1951

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

ALL WHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Preliminary	Average		Preliminary
	1940-49	1950	1951	1940-49	1950	1951
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
N.Y.	25.1	28.9	26.9	8,367	12,585	12,071
N.J.	22.8	21.5	25.5	1,440	1,677	2,193
Pa.	20.7	22.0	22.5	18,440	19,184	19,035
Ohio	23.3	22.0	18.0	46,592	46,596	34,308
Ind.	20.3	21.5	16.5	29,529	31,798	22,935
Ill.	19.6	20.0	19.5	28,879	27,538	34,317
Mich.	24.2	26.0	26.0	23,553	29,666	31,746
Wis.	21.5	24.1	23.5	1,912	2,073	1,854
Minn.	17.7	16.7	19.1	22,004	15,410	20,696
Iowa	19.9	21.9	15.1	4,387	5,740	3,228
Mo.	16.2	18.0	17.0	22,658	24,516	25,245
N.Dak.	15.1	13.9	14.3	137,943	120,724	152,612
S.Dak.	12.7	10.4	14.8	41,358	33,978	55,487
Nebr.	18.7	21.9	15.0	63,652	84,788	59,835
Kans.	15.9	14.5	12.0	193,512	178,060	126,732
Del.	19.2	17.0	21.0	1,231	1,037	1,239
Md.	19.4	18.5	21.0	6,840	6,086	6,636
Va.	16.7	18.5	21.0	8,117	7,862	8,925
W.Va.	17.6	18.5	19.0	1,550	1,221	1,178
N.C.	15.2	14.5	24.0	6,801	5,438	9,720
S.C.	13.6	14.0	20.0	3,135	2,184	3,500
Ga.	12.4	12.5	19.0	2,470	1,900	2,774
Ky.	15.6	15.0	16.0	5,401	3,900	3,744
Tenn.	14.0	12.5	15.5	4,762	3,375	3,100
Ala.	14.3	15.0	18.0	200	180	162
Miss.	23.9	21.0	25.0	278	126	100
Ark.	13.2	15.0	15.5	389	285	341
Okla.	13.7	9.0	9.5	73,998	43,614	40,394
Tex.	12.8	8.0	9.0	63,486	22,712	17,325
Mont.	17.1	19.3	16.6	68,845	93,958	93,517
Idaho	27.4	27.8	26.8	31,154	37,350	38,503
Wyo.	18.8	18.6	21.3	4,976	6,218	8,001
Colo.	19.4	16.9	13.5	35,996	39,924	31,708
N.Mex.	11.6	6.4	6.8	4,176	955	1,131
Ariz.	21.4	24.0	25.0	575	672	600
Utah	23.3	19.6	20.2	6,937	8,008	8,364
Nev.	28.0	27.7	30.0	529	471	600
Wash.	26.1	26.5	25.5	61,580	67,582	70,902
Oreg.	25.4	24.9	27.6	22,666	23,693	28,878
Calif.	17.7	21.0	17.0	10,969	13,671	9,962
U.S.	17.1	16.6	15.9	1,071,310	1,026,755	993,598

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT as of October 1, 1951

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
October 10, 1951
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1950	Preliminary 1951	Average	1950	Preliminary 1951
	1940-49			1940-49		
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
N.Y.	19.5	23.0	22.0	88	115	110
Ill.	22.3	24.5	25.0	203	98	75
Wis.	22.0	24.5	23.0	1,219	1,544	1,242
Minn.	17.5	17.0	19.0	18,764	13,158	18,525
Iowa	17.4	20.0	18.0	219	240	108
N. Dak.	15.2	14.0	14.5	105,369	89,418	122,250
S. Dak.	12.5	10.0	14.5	34,280	26,690	44,500
Nebr.	13.3	12.0	15.0	1,054	660	870
Mont.	15.4	18.5	15.0	41,401	68,746	65,775
Idaho	30.8	33.0	30.0	12,631	17,358	21,630
Wyo.	16.8	17.0	19.0	1,336	1,088	1,577
Colo.	17.9	15.0	13.0	2,706	1,725	1,495
N. Mex.	14.8	15.5	14.0	309	310	350
Utah	32.7	33.0	36.0	2,139	2,211	3,132
Nev.	28.1	27.0	30.0	379	351	480
Wash.	21.8	22.5	24.0	15,104	11,070	17,472
Oreg.	23.4	24.5	23.0	4,677	5,243	6,900
U.S.	15.9	15.8	16.1	242,160	240,025	306,491

DURUM WHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1950	Preliminary 1951	Average	1950	Preliminary 1951
	1940-49			1940-49		
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
Minn.	17.2	12.0	17.0	971	1,032	663
N. Dak.	15.0	13.5	13.5	32,575	31,306	30,362
S. Dak.	13.2	11.5	16.0	3,840	3,726	5,344
3 States	14.8	13.2	13.9	37,386	36,064	36,369

WHEAT: Production by classes, for the United States

Year	Winter		Spring		White	Total
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum 1/	(Winter & Spring)	
	Thousand bushels					
Av. 1940-49	508,595	200,694	208,628	38,013	115,380	1,071,310
1950	471,079	165,931	207,304	36,795	145,646	1,026,755
1951 2/	381,848	157,551	261,890	37,090	155,219	993,598

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.

2/ Preliminary.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

October 10, 1951

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

as of
October 1, 1951

CROP REPORTING BOARD

OATS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1950	Preliminary	Average	1950	Preliminary
	1940-49	1950	1951	1940-49	1950	1951
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Me.	39.2	49.0	44.0	3,281	4,802	5,456
N.H.	36.4	42.0	40.0	239	210	200
Vt.	32.3	35.0	39.0	1,439	1,295	1,482
Mass.	31.6	33.0	38.0	210	231	304
R.I.	31.6	33.0	36.0	32	33	36
Conn.	34.5	38.0	36.0	186	190	216
N.Y.	31.8	43.0	45.0	23,711	33,841	36,810
N.J.	30.8	39.0	40.0	1,361	1,677	1,840
Pa.	31.1	38.0	42.0	25,331	29,944	35,070
Ohio	38.0	36.0	41.0	43,748	41,292	50,307
Ind.	36.4	37.0	37.0	48,158	52,577	52,836
Ill.	40.9	42.5	42.0	143,533	166,218	144,564
Mich.	37.3	39.5	41.0	52,531	58,460	61,295
Wis.	42.3	48.5	49.0	113,497	141,814	140,434
Minn.	37.4	37.0	44.0	174,751	188,737	215,468
Iowa	36.5	41.0	33.0	198,417	264,737	187,506
Mo.	24.6	31.0	22.0	44,949	55,242	29,018
N.Dak.	29.0	28.0	30.0	64,394	59,528	58,050
S.Dak.	30.8	26.5	38.0	86,060	87,742	119,510
Nebr.	27.3	25.0	31.0	58,716	66,100	65,565
Kans.	24.0	22.0	16.0	34,735	21,120	16,288
Del.	30.4	28.0	31.0	149	224	279
Md.	31.0	34.0	35.0	1,237	1,870	2,065
Va.	27.2	32.5	32.5	3,700	5,200	5,525
W.Va.	25.5	28.5	30.0	1,750	1,568	1,650
N.C.	27.6	29.5	37.0	9,021	11,859	14,874
S.C.	24.6	28.0	28.0	16,012	18,984	18,032
Ga.	23.2	27.0	26.0	14,113	16,119	13,962
Fla.	16.8	18.0	25.0	444	288	500
Ky.	23.4	24.0	25.0	2,311	2,832	2,825
Tenn.	25.3	25.0	25.0	4,988	5,975	4,950
Ala.	22.8	26.0	29.0	5,055	4,108	3,219
Miss.	31.7	31.0	35.0	10,679	7,719	5,845
Ark.	27.5	29.5	28.0	7,684	6,254	4,760
La.	28.8	27.5	33.0	3,224	1,952	2,310
Okl.	20.0	17.5	17.0	25,284	14,665	9,265
Tex.	22.0	19.5	14.0	30,912	27,027	7,756
Mont.	32.4	36.0	33.0	12,466	15,984	10,857
Idaho	41.5	45.0	43.0	7,377	9,540	8,213
Wyo.	30.3	32.0	32.0	4,155	5,184	5,184
Colo.	31.6	26.0	30.0	6,162	4,940	6,540
N.Mex.	22.0	23.0	18.5	926	759	851
Ariz.	29.4	30.0	26.0	296	300	234
Utah	43.5	46.5	47.0	1,957	2,186	2,068
Nev.	41.0	45.0	40.0	332	360	320
Wash.	45.7	49.0	45.0	7,336	8,183	6,930
Oreg.	32.5	32.0	26.0	9,778	8,992	6,578
Calif.	29.4	32.0	27.0	5,007	6,272	4,401
U.S.	33.2	34.9	36.3	1,311,651	1,465,134	1,372,248

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
October 10, 1951
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

October 1, 1951

BARLEY

		Yield per acre		Production			
State	Average	1950	Preliminary	Average	1950	Preliminary	
	1940-49		1951	1940-49		1951	
		Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Me.	29.6	35.0	31.0	118	210	155	
Vt.	25.5	27.0	31.0	82	27	31	
N.Y.	26.3	34.0	34.0	2,750	2,550	2,550	
N.J.	30.8	32.0	40.0	306	512	600	
Pa.	31.4	35.5	34.5	3,912	5,644	4,899	
Ohio	27.2	28.0	28.0	769	728	616	
Ind.	25.3	27.0	24.0	1,168	675	480	
Ill.	28.2	28.0	32.0	1,973	1,344	1,152	
Mich.	29.9	34.0	35.0	4,667	3,910	4,025	
Wis.	34.0	41.0	34.0	9,930	8,856	7,276	
Minn.	26.2	29.5	29.0	30,714	36,934	39,585	
Iowa	25.6	32.0	23.0	2,819	1,920	690	
Mo.	21.0	21.5	21.0	2,285	1,720	1,512	
N.Dak.	21.4	24.0	21.5	48,604	50,688	47,687	
S.Dak.	20.1	16.5	24.0	32,982	18,942	19,848	
Nebr.	19.3	16.0	22.5	19,514	4,864	4,320	
Kans.	17.7	14.0	5.0	12,132	3,556	1,145	
Del.	29.1	29.0	30.0	273	348	330	
Md.	29.7	31.0	34.0	2,210	2,759	2,924	
Va.	28.2	30.5	31.5	2,221	2,898	2,835	
W.Va.	26.8	28.0	28.0	274	392	336	
N.C.	24.4	24.0	35.0	881	888	1,260	
S.C.	21.9	20.0	26.0	509	440	546	
Ga.	19.7	22.0	22.5	140	110	112	
Ky.	24.2	23.5	23.0	1,799	1,480	1,058	
Tenn.	20.1	18.5	19.0	1,729	1,221	1,007	
Ala.	1/19.6	20.0	24.0	1/ 53	40	48	
Miss.	24.4	25.0	25.0	66	25	25	
Ark.	18.1	21.0	16.0	149	84	64	
Okla.	16.4	13.5	12.0	4,848	1,242	600	
Tex.	17.1	13.0	12.0	4,010	1,729	636	
Mont.	25.5	28.0	25.0	14,692	23,772	12,725	
Idaho	35.6	36.0	33.0	11,305	13,896	10,824	
Wyo.	29.6	28.0	33.0	3,872	4,564	4,719	
Colo.	24.8	19.5	23.0	16,705	9,555	10,718	
N.Mex.	20.6	22.0	20.5	658	836	902	
Ariz.	35.5	40.0	37.0	3,037	6,520	3,626	
Utah	44.8	46.0	45.0	5,420	5,520	5,490	
Nev.	35.8	35.0	35.0	778	1,050	805	
Wash.	35.3	35.0	35.0	6,180	8,750	5,180	
Oreg.	32.7	33.0	29.0	9,254	12,210	10,730	
Calif.	28.4	32.0	27.0	40,750	57,600	40,338	
U.S.	24.4	26.9	26.0	306,523	301,009	254,409	

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1951

CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C.,
October 10, 1951
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS OCTOBER 1									
:Corn for grain (old crop):			Wheat			Oats			
State	Average:	1950	1951	Average:	1950	1951	Average:	1950	1951
	:1940-49:			:1940-49:			:1940-49:		
T h o u s a n d b u s h e l s									
Maine	4	4	1	---	---	---	3,011	4,082	5,183
N.H.	8	4	4	---	---	---	228	200	180
Vt.	8	5	7	---	---	---	1,292	1,101	1,260
Mass.	30	25	16	---	---	---	185	217	289
R.I.	4	2	2	---	---	---	29	30	52
Conn.	44	24	39	---	---	---	175	162	188
N.Y.	729	1,320	1,419	4,813	6,670	6,398	22,122	30,457	33,129
N.J.	745	743	1,063	804	989	1,031	1,160	1,375	1,546
Pa.	4,539	6,807	6,854	10,211	9,976	8,756	21,933	26,351	30,511
Ohio	13,835	15,474	12,503	20,311	18,638	12,694	36,088	33,859	40,749
Ind.	18,748	19,564	10,477	9,681	7,950	4,816	36,600	39,959	40,155
Ill.	47,719	45,466	26,477	7,361	6,058	5,148	107,394	124,664	105,532
Mich.	5,427	14,579	7,349	14,196	17,800	17,143	47,836	53,199	56,391
Wis.	5,551	13,986	5,910	1,756	1,928	1,335	103,592	129,051	130,604
Minn.	28,455	59,013	21,766	15,504	10,479	14,280	148,828	158,539	191,767
Iowa	110,222	159,898	83,960	2,012	1,492	1,098	160,662	206,495	161,255
Mo.	17,464	18,563	21,778	7,734	5,394	6,311	36,386	43,641	23,214
N.Dak.	1,012	2,279	1,393	98,450	96,579	125,142	61,503	58,337	56,889
S.Dak.	14,249	21,296	13,763	29,587	23,785	40,506	74,567	75,458	102,779
Nebr.	34,662	62,680	46,201	35,909	48,329	28,122	48,001	54,202	53,763
Kans.	7,775	7,449	12,395	91,240	65,882	41,822	26,135	15,629	12,379
Del.	312	213	460	419	207	198	101	116	176
Md.	1,039	840	1,032	1,979	1,643	1,327	953	1,234	1,404
Va.	3,150	3,481	4,128	4,148	3,538	3,838	2,554	3,432	3,868
W.Va.	1,372	1,362	1,154	1,017	940	907	1,427	1,239	1,353
N.C.	5,088	6,028	6,361	3,484	2,230	5,443	4,839	6,167	8,329
S.C.	1,968	2,453	3,227	1,087	612	1,120	7,613	9,112	10,819
Ga.	3,017	3,498	3,773	1,001	665	999	5,426	6,770	6,423
Fla.	263	244	206	---	---	---	91	58	150
Ky.	6,973	6,058	5,019	1,195	975	599	1,420	1,841	1,978
Tenn.	4,751	3,356	5,284	1,498	979	775	2,684	2,569	2,376
Ala.	2,843	2,151	4,163	71	81	68	2,159	1,479	1,127
Miss.	1,637	933	2,942	106	32	35	4,768	2,547	2,630
Ark.	1,774	1,096	1,694	182	128	153	4,133	2,502	2,237
La.	682	446	668	---	---	---	1,492	586	993
Okla.	1,390	1,421	1,239	21,981	8,287	8,483	18,525	10,266	5,837
Tex.	2,878	2,282	2,256	16,515	5,224	3,638	19,290	15,676	5,197
Mont.	75	5	10	50,066	68,589	69,203	13,502	15,504	13,028
Idaho	134	64	53	13,647	14,566	17,711	5,509	7,823	6,653
Wyo.	40	7	5	3,391	3,606	3,600	3,899	4,562	4,769
Colo.	863	778	469	19,309	16,768	19,342	5,195	3,853	5,559
N.Mex.	182	156	66	1,574	239	509	570	509	298
Ariz.	44	44	46	142	134	120	157	150	117
Utah	2	1	1	4,299	4,805	4,600	1,625	1,640	1,510
Nev.	---	---	---	411	424	390	259	324	256
Wash.	19	13	14	16,047	16,896	12,762	5,136	4,828	3,881
Oreg.	66	39	46	7,622	6,160	8,663	6,992	5,755	3,421
Calif.	2	0	0	2,957	3,965	2,690	1,125	1,192	704
U.S.	951,801	486,150	317,693	523,739	483,642	481,775	1,059,171	1,168,742	1,142,888

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1951

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
October 10, 1951
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON OCTOBER 1 - CONTINUED

State	Barley			Rye			Soybeans for beans (old crop)		
	Average:	1950	1951	Average:	1950	1951	Average:	1950	1951
	1944-49			1944-49			1943-49		
	T h o u s a n d b u s h e l s								
Maine	97	178	140						
Vt.	41	23	26						
N.Y.	2,295	2,014	2,295	134	180	171	20	7	5
N.J.	220	379	384	103	152	80	9	4	8
Pa.	2,844	4,289	3,723	292	156	125	35	19	14
Ohio	318	422	400	223	379	187	389	103	348
Ind.	358	364	182	349	273	197	308	173	175
Ill.	422	551	518	314	330	370	622	427	474
Mich.	3,212	3,206	3,341	582	582	666	66	15	46
Wis.	4,257	6,731	6,767	784	897	799	18	10	24
Minn.	14,033	23,638	30,085	834	916	1,066	148	64	164
Iowa	325	1,382	552	96	123	78	789	154	634
Mo.	910	774	771	214	234	150	220	36	274
N.Dak.	36,070	37,509	39,103	1,489	1,769	1,462	2	5	4
S.Dak.	22,076	15,911	18,260	2,091	3,255	3,918	11	11	16
Nebr.	7,579	3,599	3,413	1,565	1,401	956	10	0	11
Kans.	4,739	2,383	790	334	176	155	45	17	97
Del.	229	212	178	88	70	74	15	16	10
Md.	1,312	1,573	1,667	162	126	89	25	3	13
Va.	1,653	1,942	1,899	222	214	230	37	11	25
W.Va.	197	251	235	30	22	17	0	0	0
N.C.	528	568	806	173	83	96	50	84	102
S.C.	213	194	235	50	54	72	5	15	5
Ga.	62	55	56	36	26	40	1	1	2
Ky.	751	592	381	161	121	81	14	11	38
Tenn.	657	366	403	109	70	52	8	12	16
Ala.	19	16	19				4	5	8
Miss.	33	8	8				17	0	34
Ark.	74	55	42				43	0	0
La.							7	0	4
Okla.	1,723	770	360	292	108	96	1	1	4
Tex.	1,965	968	413	132	110	74			
Mont.	15,109	21,157	11,452	232	212	130			
Idaho	6,833	8,893	7,036	39	30	22			
Wyo.	3,930	3,697	4,153	74	50	55			
Colo.	13,697	6,688	7,610	318	119	135			
N.Mex.	500	585	586	32	16	6			
Ariz.	929	978	363						
Utah	4,346	3,754	4,008	79	49	63			
Nev.	660	945	644						
Wash.	2,154	3,062	1,295	112	184	112			
Oreg.	4,854	4,274	3,219	342	281	310			
Calif.	8,980	15,552	11,295	104	84	84			
U.S.	171,206	180,508	169,113	12,195	12,852	12,218	2,919	1,204	2,555

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT as of **CROP REPORTING BOARD**

October 1, 1951

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October 10, 1951
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FLAXSEED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1950	Preliminary	Average	1950	Preliminary
	1940-49	1951	1951	1940-49	1950	1951
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
Ill.	12.9	14.0	14.0	87	14	14
Mich.	8.7	6.0	11.0	58	30	66
Wis.	11.7	14.0	13.0	142	126	117
Minn.	10.2	11.0	9.5	13,929	13,255	11,220
Iowa	12.6	16.5	11.0	1,980	1,353	660
Mo.	6.0	7.0	5.0	56	28	10
N. Dak.	7.6	9.5	7.5	9,801	16,102	13,095
S. Dak.	9.2	9.0	9.0	4,168	4,527	4,842
Kans.	6.6	7.0	4.5	950	189	81
Okla.	5.8	9.0	2/16.0	109	27	32
Tex.	7.7	6.0	4.0	625	1,266	64
Mont.	6.8	9.0	7.0	1,418	648	336
Wyo.	1/4.8	5.0	5.0	6	5	5
Ariz.	23.8	19.0	27.0	522	247	108
Wash.	1/11.6	14.0	11.0	21	14	22
Oreg.	1/11.2	8.0	---	51	16	---
Calif.	19.2	24.0	26.0	3,225	1,416	1,612
U.S.	9.4	10.1	8.7	37,186	39,263	32,284

1/ Short-time average.

2/ Includes an allowance for an upward adjustment in acreage.

SORGHUM GRAIN

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1950	Indicated	Average	1950	Indicated
	1940-49	1951	1951	1940-49	1950	1951
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
Ind.	28.0	27.0	30.0	44	54	30
Iowa	20.6	20.0	19.0	39	40	19
Mo.	19.9	20.5	18.0	916	472	450
N. Dak.	14.4	13.0	14.0	73	91	56
S. Dak.	11.8	11.0	14.5	1,057	946	624
Nebr.	18.0	26.0	20.0	2,043	3,822	2,440
Kans.	17.2	24.0	21.0	22,479	42,096	42,357
N. C.	---	30.0	25.0	---	870	1,000
Ala.	1/20.0	21.5	20.0	1/632	946	640
Ark.	16.4	21.0	21.0	173	693	420
La.	16.8	19.0	18.5	20	19	18
Okla.	12.9	20.0	14.0	9,068	20,280	13,776
Tex.	18.1	23.0	19.0	69,694	148,818	89,794
Colo.	14.4	12.0	15.0	2,634	1,236	3,465
N. Mex.	13.8	19.0	10.5	3,509	7,985	4,106
Ariz.	36.3	44.0	38.0	1,776	3,784	1,064
Calif.	36.8	39.0	37.0	4,721	5,304	3,737
U.S.	17.5	22.9	18.7	118,772	237,456	163,996

1/ Short-time average.

BUCKWHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1950	Indicated	Average	1950	Indicated
	1940-49	1950	1951	1940-49	1950	1951
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
Maine	17.8	22.0	21.0	123	132	105
N.Y.	17.8	19.0	19.0	2,076	1,273	1,045
Pa.	19.4	20.0	19.5	2,260	1,620	1,306
Ohio	18.7	19.0	17.0	316	266	187
Ind.	14.0	13.5	15.0	136	81	45
Ill.	15.3	18.0	15.0	98	36	45
Mich.	14.8	15.5	15.0	434	264	270
Wis.	15.0	17.0	16.0	266	221	192
Minn.	13.5	10.5	15.0	496	242	270
N. Dak.	13.8	15.0	16.0	62	60	48
S. Dak.	12.3	9.0	15.0	45	36	45
Md.	20.2	19.0	21.0	101	76	84
Va.	16.3	18.5	17.0	117	111	85
W. Va.	19.0	20.0	19.0	176	100	95
Tenn.	15.3	16.5	17.0	109	231	238
U.S.	17.4	17.9	18.0	6,976	4,749	4,060

BROOMCORN

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1950	Indicated	Average	1950	Indicated
	1940-49	1950	1951	1940-49	1950	1951
		Pounds			Tons	
Ill.	572	550	570	3,780	1,200	1,400
Kans.	312	275	340	2,340	700	1,200
Okla.	332	340	320	12,370	9,500	12,200
Tex.	330	290	220	5,390	4,500	5,300
Colo.	301	225	300	12,250	6,500	10,800
N. Mex.	260	220	210	6,520	3,500	4,700
U.S.	320	279	281	42,650	25,900	35,600

RICE

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1950	Indicated	Average	1950	Indicated
	1940-49	1950	1951	1940-49	1950	1951
		Pounds			Thousand bags 1/	
Miss.	---	2,700	2,700	---	189	810
Ark.	2,210	2,325	2,300	6,525	7,975	10,258
La.	1,723	1,925	1,925	10,000	10,491	11,858
Tex.	2,023	2,400	2,250	8,264	11,544	12,128
Calif.	2,988	3,350	3,200	6,630	7,772	10,016
U.S.	2,083	2,361	2,318	31,431	37,971	45,070

1/ Bags of 100 pounds.

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CROP REPORT
as of
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Washington, D. C.,
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3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

October 1, 1951

ALL HAY							PASTURE		
Yield per acre			Production				Condition Oct. 1		
State	Average 1940-49	1950	Prelim. 1951	Average 1940-49	1950	Prelim. 1951	Average 1940-49	1950	1951
	Tons			Thousand tons			Percent		
Me.	0.96	0.89	1.11	856	788	999	69	75	95
N.H.	1.15	1.15	1.30	430	410	467	72	78	94
Vt.	1.39	1.37	1.54	1,417	1,397	1,587	76	79	93
Mass.	1.57	1.58	1.78	588	590	675	68	74	94
R.I.	1.38	1.51	1.57	50	56	58	66	66	93
Conn.	1.55	1.68	1.74	457	481	510	67	86	92
N.Y.	1.49	1.59	1.64	5,864	6,100	6,388	73	85	83
N.J.	1.63	1.80	1.75	426	467	469	69	82	74
Pa.	1.45	1.48	1.52	3,542	3,641	3,797	73	88	63
Ohio	1.46	1.49	1.55	3,722	3,994	4,251	75	93	65
Ind.	1.36	1.42	1.47	2,534	2,622	2,640	75	95	86
Ill.	1.45	1.65	1.79	3,987	4,602	4,918	79	90	94
Mich.	1.38	1.39	1.56	3,768	3,794	4,303	75	88	90
Wis.	1.69	1.79	2.32	6,884	7,051	9,791	77	79	96
Minn.	1.47	1.44	1.91	6,277	5,494	7,851	77	63	94
Iowa	1.58	1.74	1.81	5,474	6,347	6,960	85	84	99
Mo.	1.19	1.31	1.27	4,387	4,823	4,618	79	97	97
N.Dak.	.96	.94	.94	3,074	3,440	3,446	76	79	86
S.Dak.	.84	.73	1.05	2,903	3,405	4,931	76	75	94
Nebr.	1.03	1.13	1.27	4,080	5,115	5,943	76	90	96
Kans.	1.59	1.68	1.54	2,792	3,273	3,041	79	95	94
Del.	1.31	1.39	1.39	97	96	93	70	77	78
Md.	1.32	1.36	1.43	594	644	671	75	89	66
Va.	1.16	1.27	1.20	1,588	1,719	1,671	81	93	66
W.Va.	1.22	1.28	1.31	986	1,050	1,082	80	92	73
N.C.	1.01	1.09	.98	1,251	1,246	1,127	79	88	70
S.C.	.80	.82	.81	454	344	367	74	77	73
Ga.	.55	.62	.59	752	604	598	75	77	71
Fla.	.55	.60	.58	64	53	53	80	82	75
Ky.	1.30	1.39	1.19	2,334	2,633	2,263	75	96	80
Tenn.	1.18	1.32	1.05	2,211	2,126	1,697	74	93	72
Ala.	.75	.86	.73	750	616	529	75	84	71
Miss.	1.23	1.39	1.08	1,088	1,041	768	76	88	67
Ark.	1.16	1.27	1.24	1,613	1,623	1,492	70	94	86
La.	1.23	1.40	1.09	409	441	366	79	84	75
Okla.	1.26	1.39	1.32	1,677	1,855	1,798	73	94	79
Tex.	.97	1.11	.94	1,437	1,281	1,082	73	91	58
Mont.	1.19	1.15	1.06	2,612	2,999	2,701	82	91	85
Idaho	2.10	2.12	2.17	2,419	2,424	2,464	85	85	83
Wyo.	1.14	1.03	1.12	1,262	1,150	1,271	83	86	86
Colo.	1.58	1.47	1.50	2,238	1,984	2,107	81	71	77
N.Mex.	2.18	2.36	2.16	477	540	486	74	88	51
Ariz.	2.28	2.54	2.40	624	653	610	79	79	76
Utah	2.04	1.91	2.09	1,165	1,062	1,068	77	75	80
Nev.	1.47	1.47	1.55	622	662	606	87	86	88
Wash.	1.96	1.99	2.00	1,778	1,737	1,731	78	71	55
Oreg.	1.74	1.70	1.60	1,927	1,904	1,785	77	70	55
Calif.	2.87	3.03	2.91	5,704	6,442	5,730	76	78	77
U.S.	1.36	1.41	1.49	101,644	106,819	113,859	77	87	81

ALFALFA HAY

		Yield per acre		Production		
State	Average	1950	Preliminary	Average	1950	Preliminary
	1940-49		1951	1940-49	1950	1951
		Tons			Thousand tons	
Maine	1.44	1.30	1.60	6	8	11
N.H.	2.07	2.05	2.40	8	10	14
Vt.	2.12	2.05	2.15	53	62	69
Mass.	2.25	2.15	2.40	26	30	36
R.I.	2.28	2.30	2.45	2	2	2
Conn.	2.40	2.65	2.60	60	93	94
N.Y.	1.99	2.10	2.15	794	836	899
N.J.	2.15	2.35	2.15	152	186	174
Pa.	1.91	1.95	2.00	563	661	692
Ohio	1.96	2.05	2.00	896	1,115	1,164
Ind.	1.84	1.90	1.95	796	929	973
Ill.	2.30	2.40	2.55	1,306	2,045	2,433
Mich.	1.56	1.60	1.75	1,851	1,962	2,166
Wis.	2.18	2.20	2.75	2,372	4,000	6,000
Minn.	2.03	1.95	2.50	2,289	2,510	4,280
Iowa	2.23	2.30	2.35	2,014	2,638	3,046
Mo.	2.62	2.80	2.45	835	983	921
N.Dak.	1.44	1.50	1.45	271	501	650
S.Dak.	1.53	1.35	1.80	553	873	1,550
Nebr.	1.98	2.05	2.30	1,759	2,540	3,135
Kans.	2.10	2.15	1.90	1,753	2,139	1,928
Del.	2.24	2.30	2.25	13	14	14
Md.	2.00	2.00	2.05	99	132	133
Va.	2.20	2.35	2.20	174	277	275
W.Va.	2.06	2.05	2.05	109	141	146
N.C.	2.14	2.40	2.15	44	158	133
Ga.	1.80	2.10	1.80	7	13	11
Ky.	2.10	2.15	1.80	504	568	418
Tenn.	2.28	2.40	2.00	309	379	260
Ala.	1.78	2.00	1.75	17	44	30
Miss.	2.26	2.40	2.15	128	60	47
Ark.	2.53	2.90	2.85	262	203	142
La.	2.16	2.50	2.00	48	45	32
Okla.	1.99	2.00	1.90	689	908	828
Tex.	2.62	2.50	2.35	329	388	345
Mont.	1.64	1.70	1.45	1,206	1,329	1,167
Idaho	2.50	2.50	2.60	1,985	2,028	2,067
Wyo.	1.68	1.50	1.65	585	494	564
Colo.	2.14	2.10	2.15	1,352	1,208	1,249
N.Mex.	2.81	3.00	2.80	395	459	398
Ariz.	2.56	2.80	2.70	523	563	526
Utah	2.30	2.20	2.45	956	836	858
Nev.	2.52	2.60	2.70	270	302	308
Wash.	2.48	2.50	2.50	779	778	818
Oreg.	2.61	2.75	2.65	696	712	686
Calif.	4.42	4.60	4.60	4,106	4,867	4,283
U.S.	2.22	2.24	2.33	33,946	41,029	45,975

LESPEDEZA HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1950	Prelim. 1951	Average	1950	Prelim. 1951
	1940-49	1950	1951	1940-49	1950	1951
	Tons			Thousand tons		
Ohio	1.21	1.30	1.00	11	14	11
Ind.	1.09	1.10	1.10	103	102	90
Ill.	1.06	1.05	1.25	109	132	158
Mo.	1.05	1.15	1.15	1,541	1,817	1,726
Kans.	1.10	1.15	1.20	90	138	144
Del.	1.10	1.15	1.15	16	20	18
Md.	1.15	1.25	1.25	42	64	66
Va.	1.06	1.10	1.05	505	503	495
W. Va.	1.07	1.05	1.05	26	23	23
N. C.	1.09	1.10	.95	526	476	432
S. C.	.92	.80	.80	174	165	185
Ga.	.86	.90	.80	151	156	161
Ky.	1.15	1.25	1.10	885	1,110	1,016
Tenn.	1.08	1.20	.95	1,268	1,164	940
Ala.	.86	.95	.85	97	104	111
Miss.	1.19	1.35	1.00	366	390	266
Ark.	1.02	1.15	1.15	718	882	856
La.	1.26	1.40	1.00	124	134	106
Okl.	1.08	1.30	1.20	88	204	198
U. S.	1.07	1.16	1.06	6,839	7,598	7,002

HOPS

State	Yield per acre			Production 1/		
	Average	1950	Prelim. 1951	Average	1950	Prelim. 1951
	1940-49	1950	1951	1940-49	1950	1951
	Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Idaho	2/ 1,561	1,855	1,500	2/ 593	1,855	2,250
Wash.	1,773	1,745	1,850	17,405	24,081	28,305
Oreg.	908	1,115	1,140	16,775	16,279	17,100
Calif.	1,490	1,715	1,500	12,613	16,121	14,100
U. S.	1,267	1,504	1,499	47,149	58,336	61,755

1/ Production includes hops harvested and salable under marketing agreement, hops harvested but not salable under marketing agreement, and hops produced but not harvested. Salable allotments under provisions of marketing agreement totaled 39 million pounds in 1949 and 50 million pounds in 1950.

2/ Short-time average.

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1950	Indicated	Average	1950	Indicated
	: 1940-49 :	: 1950 :	: 1951 :	: 1940-49 :	: 1950 :	: 1951 :
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	15.3	18.0	17.0	154	108	153
N.J.	15.7	19.0	18.0	174	266	252
Pa.	15.4	17.0	16.0	359	289	240
Ohio	19.6	22.0	18.5	18,552	23,232	20,332
Ind.	18.9	22.0	23.0	25,013	35,002	36,800
Ill.	21.4	24.0	25.0	68,424	94,752	88,300
Mich.	17.0	19.5	21.0	1,593	2,282	2,415
Wis.	14.3	14.5	16.5	497	348	330
Minn.	15.5	15.5	17.0	7,221	16,384	18,241
Iowa	19.9	22.0	20.5	30,709	42,262	32,328
Mo.	15.8	23.0	19.0	9,730	27,393	25,099
N.Dak.	1/11.1	10.5	12.5	1/ 86	430	350
S.Dak.	14.0	12.5	15.0	260	825	915
Nebr.	16.8	24.0	20.0	436	1,104	920
Kans.	11.7	18.0	12.5	2,050	6,462	6,325
Del.	12.7	14.0	14.0	465	644	602
Md.	13.6	16.0	15.5	439	656	852
Va.	15.2	19.0	19.0	1,277	2,527	2,926
W.Va.	13.0	13.5	13.0	14	14	13
N.C.	12.5	17.0	16.5	2,921	5,117	4,917
S.C.	8.4	12.0	11.5	132	528	621
Ga.	7.0	8.5	8.5	83	204	289
Fla.	---	---	18.0	---	---	108
Ky.	15.8	17.5	18.0	1,293	1,890	2,412
Tenn.	14.6	21.0	19.5	877	3,150	3,432
Ala.	12.6	18.0	18.0	468	1,620	2,052
Miss.	13.5	24.0	18.0	1,362	6,768	6,246
Ark.	15.3	21.0	21.0	3,506	11,676	12,180
La.	13.0	18.0	17.5	378	720	788
Okla.	8.0	17.0	17.0	60	357	765
U.S.	19.0	21.6	20.7	178,567	287,010	271,203

1/ Short-time average.

COWPEAS FOR PEAS

State	Yield per acre			:	State	Yield per acre		
	Average	1950	Preliminary			Average	1950	Preliminary
	: 1940-49 :	: 1950 :	: 1951 :			: 1940-49 :	: 1950 :	: 1951 :
	Bushels					Bushels		
Ind.	6.2	5.5	7.0	:	Ky.	5.8	6.0	7.0
Ill.	5.6	5.5	5.0	:	Tenn.	6.2	6.5	6.0
Mo.	7.4	8.0	9.0	:	Ala.	5.8	6.5	6.0
Kans.	7.0	9.5	6.5	:	Miss.	6.3	7.0	6.0
Va.	6.7	7.5	8.5	:	Ark.	5.7	6.5	6.5
N.C.	4.8	6.0	5.0	:	La.	5.0	6.0	5.5
S.C.	4.4	5.5	5.0	:	Okla.	6.1	7.5	6.0
Ga.	4.7	5.5	5.5	:	Tex.	7.4	7.5	6.0
Fla.	8.9	7.0	7.0	:	U.S.	5.7	6.5	5.8

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 10, 1951

October 1, 1951

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1950	Indic.	Average	1950	Indic.
	1940-49	1951	1951	1940-49	1951	1951
	Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Va.	1,240	1,535	1,550	188,021	224,110	226,300
N.C.	1,122	1,065	1,140	311,000	246,015	271,320
Tenn.	782	800	700	5,960	4,000	3,500
Total						
(Va.-N.C. area)	1,157	1,241	1,288	504,981	474,125	501,120
S.C.	614	790	750	18,696	15,800	12,750
Ga.	708	925	875	690,583	679,875	643,125
Fla.	664	820	825	64,736	59,040	59,400
Ala.	705	980	575	310,160	325,360	183,425
Miss.	353	425	350	7,695	5,525	4,200
Total						
(S.E. area)	698	926	782	1,091,870	1,085,600	902,900
Ark.	382	475	450	6,470	3,325	3,150
La.	326	340	360	2,896	1,020	1,080
Okla.	494	580	520	98,328	125,280	119,080
Tex.	473	660	325	303,934	323,400	151,450
N.Mex.	1,062	935	1,000	8,483	6,545	6,000
Total						
(S.W. area)	480	636	395	420,111	459,570	280,760
U.S.	704	887	747	2,016,962	2,019,295	1,684,280

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1950	Indicated	Average	1950	Indicated
	1940-49	1951	1951	1940-49	1951	1951
	Pounds			Thousand bags 2/		
Maine	966	900	1,000	64	45	60
New York	1,011	1,030	1,150	1,344	1,349	1,357
Michigan	833	950	1,060	4,490	3,990	4,229
Total N.E.	867	968	1,080	5,934	5,384	5,646
Nebraska	1,537	1,650	1,400	863	990	840
Montana	1,236	1,400	1,400	311	210	210
Idaho	1,617	1,850	1,850	2,213	2,460	2,553
Wyoming	1,333	1,350	1,200	1,133	932	816
Washington	1,220	1,880	1,900	56	226	247
Total N.W.	1,482	1,667	1,587	4,591	4,818	4,666
Colorado	648	760	670	2,039	1,816	1,601
New Mexico	332	270	160	661	205	109
Arizona	512	500	325	68	60	29
Utah	581	280	60	43	28	5
Total S.W.	537	626	537	2,814	2,109	1,744
California:						
Standard Lima	1,355	1,875	1,700	1,198	1,331	1,173
Baby Lima	1,502	1,708	1,600	1,059	1,230	960
Other	1,213	1,173	1,250	2,404	1,971	2,625
Total Calif.	1,306	1,457	1,404	4,661	4,532	4,758
United States	958	1,128	1,135	18,000	16,843	16,814

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).

CROP REPORT

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

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SUGAR BEETS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1950	Indicated	Average	1950	Indicated
	1940-49	1950	1951	1940-49	1950	1951
	Short tons			Thousand short tons		
Ohio	9.6	12.6	10.0	258	277	140
Mich.	8.6	10.4	9.5	704	1,020	542
Nebr.	12.5	13.8	14.0	717	812	798
Mont.	11.8	12.0	11.5	816	744	540
Idaho	15.6	17.4	17.5	1,045	1,511	1,190
Wyo.	12.0	12.6	13.0	416	454	416
Colo.	13.5	14.9	15.5	1,882	2,190	1,953
Utah	13.8	14.1	16.0	517	535	416
Calif. 1/	16.6	18.7	19.0	2,130	3,898	2,660
Other						
States	12.3	12.2	13.6	1,393	2,056	2,027
U.S.	13.1	14.6	14.9	9,880	13,497	10,682

1/ Relates to year of harvest (including acreage planted in preceding fall.)

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1950	Indicated	Average	1950	Indicated
	1940-49	1950	1951	1940-49	1950	1951
	Short tons			Thousand short tons		
La.	18.2	19.2	18.0	5,008	5,729	5,310
Fla.	30.0	31.2	31.0	945	1,203	1,228
Total	19.4	20.6	19.5	5,953	6,932	6,538

TOBACCO

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1950	Indicated	Average	1950	Indicated
	1940-49	1950	1951	1940-49	1950	1951
	Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Mass.	1,581	1,668	1,625	10,353	13,675	11,866
Conn.	1,359	1,428	1,360	23,688	27,412	24,348
N.Y.	1,335	1,400	1,400	1,076	700	700
Pa.	1,461	1,550	1,599	52,486	61,365	59,655
Ohio	1,134	1,195	1,143	24,361	24,610	23,200
Ind.	1,187	1,272	1,000	11,675	12,850	11,105
Wis.	1,484	1,452	1,336	32,968	30,645	23,922
Minn.	1,250	1,300	1,300	709	520	390
Mo.	1,058	1,100	950	6,047	5,390	4,750
Kans.	1,010	1,200	975	254	240	195
Md.	762	800	850	32,966	40,000	43,350
Va.	1,074	1,393	1,330	131,971	165,496	176,175
W.Va.	1,090	1,090	1,250	3,208	3,379	4,000
N.C.	1,087	1,347	1,290	701,601	875,990	958,275
S.C.	1,105	1,320	1,325	121,759	150,480	172,250
Ga.	1,030	1,096	1,250	90,527	102,120	138,864
Fla.	949	1,048	1,202	19,296	23,268	30,060
Ky.	1,095	1,122	1,196	395,536	361,655	430,645
Tenn.	1,151	1,270	1,216	126,185	132,105	135,350
Ala.	830	1,000	1,200	306	400	480
La.	496	375	660	166	150	264
U.S.	1,100	1,267	1,260	1,787,136	2,032,450	2,249,844

CROP REPORT

as of
October 1, 1951UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE-BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS-WASHINGTON, D. C.
TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPEOctober 10, 1951
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

Class and type	Type No.	Yield per acre		Indicated 1951	Average 1940-49	Production	
		Average 1940-49	1950			1950	Indicated 1951
		Thousand pounds					
CLASS 1, FIRE CURED:							
Virginia	11	1,048	1,375	1,300	98,693	129,250	137,800
North Carolina	11	1,012	1,300	1,175	252,033	330,200	337,225
Total Old Belt	11	1,022	1,320	1,209	350,726	459,450	475,025
Total Eastern N. C. Belt	12	1,133	1,380	1,370	353,596	423,660	483,610
North Carolina	13	1,112	1,320	1,300	82,976	104,280	118,300
South Carolina	13	1,105	1,320	1,325	121,759	150,480	172,250
Total South Carolina Belt	13	1,108	1,320	1,315	204,735	254,760	290,550
Georgia	14	1,030	1,095	1,250	89,584	100,740	137,500
Florida	14	920	1,015	1,195	15,644	18,270	24,976
Alabama	14	830	1,000	1,200	274	400	480
Total Ga.-Fla. Belt	14	1,011	1,082	1,241	105,502	119,410	162,956
Total All Fire-Cured Types	11-14	1,074	1,312	1,286	1,014,559	1,257,380	1,412,141
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED:							
Total Virginia Belt	21	966	1,310	1,275	13,531	12,838	12,750
Kentucky	22	1,022	950	1,100	13,393	9,310	10,780
Tennessee	22	1,078	1,200	1,300	31,408	23,880	25,870
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	1,061	1,118	1,234	44,800	33,190	36,650
Kentucky	23	1,008	850	1,000	15,652	9,265	9,800
Tennessee	23	1,020	900	1,100	3,540	2,160	2,200
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	1,011	859	1,017	19,192	11,425	12,000
Total All Fire-Cured Types	21-23	1,030	1,088	1,192	1,77,702	57,453	61,400
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:							
3A Light Air-cured							
Ohio	31	1,074	1,100	1,100	14,872	14,080	15,950
Indiana	31	1,190	1,275	1,000	11,486	12,750	11,000
Missouri	31	1,058	1,100	950	6,047	5,390	4,750
Kansas	31	1,010	1,200	975	254	240	195
Virginia	31	1,444	1,680	1,675	16,927	19,824	21,775
West Virginia	31	1,090	1,090	1,250	3,208	3,379	4,000
North Carolina	31	1,354	1,700	1,650	12,996	17,850	19,140
Kentucky	31	1,105	1,150	1,210	335,494	322,000	385,990
Tennessee	31	1,192	1,310	1,200	86,544	102,180	103,200
Total Burley Belt	31	1,135	1,210	1,221	487,860	497,693	566,000
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	762	800	850	32,966	40,000	43,350
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	1,101	1,166	1,184	520,825	537,693	609,350

CROP REPORT

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE-BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS-WASHINGTON, D. C.
TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - ContinuedOctober 10, 1951
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

Class and type	Type No.	Yield per acre		Production	
		Average 1940-49	1950	Average 1940-49	1950
			Pounds		Thousand pounds
3B Dark Air-cured					
Indiana	35	1,036	1,000	189	100
Kentucky	35	1,086	950	16,546	11,780
Tennessee	35	1,074	1,050	4,693	3,885
Total One Sucker	35	1,082	973	21,429	15,765
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	1,044	1,000	14,273	9,300
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	918	1,120	2,820	3,584
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	1,054	998	38,521	28,649
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER:					
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,450	1,550	51,815	60,605
Total Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	1,236	1,350	9,489	10,530
Total, Cigar Filler Types	41-44	1,415	1,517	61,303	71,135
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER:					
Massachusetts	51	1,631	1,660	163	166
Connecticut	51	1,596	1,550	13,043	16,300
Total Conn. Valley Broadleaf	51	1,596	1,551	13,206	16,466
Massachusetts	52	1,727	1,800	8,760	11,520
Connecticut	52	1,620	1,620	4,248	4,482
Total Conn. Valley Havana Seed	52	1,690	1,749	13,009	16,002
New York	53	1,335	1,400	1,076	790
Pennsylvania	53	1,564	1,520	672	760
Total N.Y. & Pa. Havana Seed	53	1,421	1,475	1,748	1,460
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	1,464	1,430	15,731	13,299
Wisconsin	55	1,502	1,470	17,236	17,346
Minnesota	55	1,250	1,300	709	520
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,490	1,464	17,946	17,866
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-55	2/1,536	1,561	2/62,086	65,093
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER:					
Massachusetts	61	1,020	1,170	1,429	1,989
Connecticut	61	960	1,020	6,396	6,630
Total Conn. Valley Shade-grown	61	970	1,051	7,825	8,619
Georgia	62	1,046	1,150	800	1,380
Florida	62	1,086	1,190	3,349	4,998
Total Fla. Shade-grown	62	1,078	1,181	4,149	6,378
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	1,004	1,103	11,974	14,997
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	1,415	1,480	135,364	151,225
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS:					
Louisiana Perique	72	496	375	166	150
United States	ALL	1,100	1,267	1,787,136	2,032,450
1/ Includes type 24.					
2/ Includes type 56 through 1948.					

CROP REPORT

as of
October 1, 1951

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

October 10, 1951

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Production 2/			
	Average 1940-49	1949	1950	Indicated 1951
Thousand bushels				
Eastern States:				
North Atlantic:				
Maine	788	1,006	1,391	1,214
New Hampshire	740	1,056	1,100	1,014
Vermont	695	1,089	972	1,044
Massachusetts	2,537	3,842	3,825	3,694
Rhode Island	212	279	261	252
Connecticut	1,206	1,640	1,406	1,666
New York	14,007	20,090	18,700	18,800
New Jersey	2,455	3,124	2,520	3,200
Pennsylvania	7,168	9,680	6,930	8,600
Total North Atlantic	29,808	41,806	37,105	39,784
South Atlantic:				
Delaware	626	624	525	554
Maryland	1,441	1,251	1,352	1,470
Virginia	9,331	8,525	12,580	10,395
West Virginia	3,779	3,720	4,260	3,596
North Carolina	893	448	1,296	825
Total South Atlantic	16,208	14,568	20,013	16,840
Total Eastern States	46,016	56,374	57,118	56,624
Central States:				
North Central:				
Ohio	3,598	5,446	3,534	4,345
Indiana	1,292	1,715	1,020	1,434
Illinois	3,117	4,176	2,852	3,872
Michigan	6,850	11,735	7,020	9,315
Wisconsin	729	724	740	750
Minnesota	182	357	65	320
Iowa	144	223	126	180
Missouri	1,213	1,548	1,020	1,280
Nebraska	120	120	52	104
Kansas	579	808	390	782
Total North Central	17,823	26,852	16,819	22,382
South Central:				
Kentucky	290	433	290	318
Tennessee	360	383	430	320
Arkansas	618	706	408	510
Total South Central	1,269	1,522	1,128	1,148
Total Central States	19,092	28,374	17,947	23,530
Western States:				
Montana	211	170	108	70
Idaho	1,782	1,825	1,360	1,680
Colorado	1,511	1,628	903	1,394
New Mexico	746	788	188	875
Utah	459	365	282	493
Washington	28,469	31,820	35,532	22,302
Oregon	2,788	2,953	2,940	2,346
California	7,960	9,445	6,748	8,510
Total Western States	43,926	48,994	48,061	37,670
Total 35 States	109,033	133,742	123,126	117,524

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State. 2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

PEACHES

State	Average		Production 1/		Preliminary
	1940-49	1949	1950	1951	
	Thousand bushels				
N.H.	13	22	1	15	
Mass.	58	75	16	87	
R.I.	14	15	3	18	
Conn.	132	164	104	156	
N.Y.	1,285	1,428	1,023	1,312	
N.J.	1,498	1,948	1,810	2,116	
Pa.	2,029	2,451	2,194	2,352	
Ohio	878	1,194	927	1,044	
Ind.	490	794	298	72	
Ill.	1,570	2,307	1,113	182	
Mich.	3,607	3,500	4,800	728	
Mo.	752	950	950	602	
Kans.	79	185	117	130	
Del.	370	468	225	385	
Md.	563	714	563	722	
Va.	1,572	1,734	837	1,950	
W.Va.	539	529	557	607	
N.C.	2,158	1,428	548	3,024	
S.C.	3,799	2,340	468	6,474	
Ga.	4,790	2,040	975	4,725	
Fla.	90	66	56	95	
Ky.	656	702	179	88	
Tenn.	804	324	108	134	
Ala.	1,309	792	440	644	
Miss.	815	518	286	416	
Ark.	2,206	2,412	1,980	1,296	
La.	296	265	189	230	
Okla.	471	679	378	507	
Tex.	1,777	2,400	783	1,189	
Idaho	315	353	41	340	
Colo.	1,954	2,109	1,219	312	
N.Mex.	189	172	39	322	
Utah	763	778	130	983	
Wash.	2,387	2,772	135	810	
Oreg.	657	979	325	528	
Calif., all	30,169	35,211	29,668	35,337	
Clingstone 2/	19,010	24,085	19,668	24,544	
Freestone	11,159	11,126	10,000	10,793	
U.S.	3/71,150	74,818	53,485	69,932	

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Mainly for canning.

3/ U. S. average includes estimated production for Iowa, Nebraska, Arizona, and Nevada from 1940 through 1946. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

PEARS

State	Production 1/			
	Average 1940-49	1949	1950	Indicated 1951
Thousand bushels				
Mass.	48	67	78	75
Conn.	50	57	56	47
N. Y.	850	1,195	1,066	1,040
Pa.	342	385	359	358
Ohio	274	272	205	214
Ind.	164	182	134	154
Ill.	379	410	244	311
Mich.	774	1,200	812	990
Mo.	218	195	135	132
Kans.	101	112	102	108
Va.	297	106	121	292
W. Va.	93	56	76	102
N. C.	266	130	150	310
S. C.	122	70	65	133
Ga.	375	187	234	355
Fla.	181	176	140	144
Ky.	160	104	42	66
Tenn.	178	51	40	55
Ala.	302	194	180	195
Miss.	341	195	221	198
Ark.	186	180	188	159
La.	209	198	182	124
Okla.	171	229	176	157
Tex.	385	484	270	312
Idaho	61	64	36	48
Colo.	190	204	160	188
Utah	164	170	30	158
Wash., all	7,153	7,030	5,703	5,970
Bartlett	5,334	5,175	3,950	4,290
Other	1,820	1,855	1,753	1,680
Oreg., all	4,789	6,166	5,767	5,022
Bartlett	1,964	2,681	1,896	2,170
Other	2,825	3,485	3,871	2,852
Calif., all	11,993	16,335	14,168	14,876
Bartlett	10,534	14,335	12,668	13,001
Other	1,458	2,000	1,500	1,875
U. S.	2/31,008	36,404	31,140	32,293

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ U. S. average includes estimated production for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Iowa, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada from 1940 through 1946. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

GRAPES

State	Production 1/				Indicated
	Average	1949	1950	1951	
	1940-49				
T o n s					
N.Y.	53,720	48,400	104,000	63,200	
N.J.	2,160	2,200	2,500	2,000	
Pa.	16,100	14,100	32,900	17,500	
Ohio	14,900	15,800	22,400	19,400	
Ind.	2,290	2,500	2,300	2,000	
Ill.	3,250	3,100	3,800	3,200	
Mich.	33,360	34,300	44,900	9,700	
Iowa	3,110	4,500	3,300	3,200	
Mo.	4,490	3,800	4,600	3,600	
Kans.	2,250	2,400	2,200	1,900	
Va.	1,840	1,800	2,200	2,200	
W. Va.	1,380	1,500	1,800	1,500	
N.C.	5,130	4,500	5,500	6,000	
S.C.	1,080	800	1,000	1,000	
Ga.	2,200	2,300	2,800	2,800	
Ark.	9,720	11,900	12,400	12,400	
Ariz.	1,020	1,000	1,300	2,500	
Wash.	17,510	20,800	23,000	21,700	
Oreg.	1,620	1,400	1,500	1,500	
Calif., all	2,608,100	2,473,000	2,433,000	3,021,000	
Wine varieties	565,600	538,000	512,000	624,000	
Table varieties	528,500	514,000	595,000	699,000	
Raisin varieties	1,514,000	1,421,000	1,326,000	1,698,000	
Raisins 2/	257,500	259,000	154,500	-----	
Not dried	484,000	385,000	708,000	-----	
U.S.	3/ 2,797,000	2,650,100	2,707,400	3,198,300	

^{1/} For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

^{2/} Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

^{3/} U. S. average includes estimated production for Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Oklahoma, Texas, Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah from 1940 through 1946. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

CROP REPORT

as of

October 1, 1951

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

October 10, 1951

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CITRUS FRUIT

CROP	:Condition Oct. 1 1/				:Production 1/			
AND	:Average:		:Average :		:1949 :		:Indicated	
STATE	:1940-49:	1950	1951	: 1940-49 :	1949	1950	: 1951	
	Percent				Thousand boxes			
ORANGES:								
California, all	77	72	74	48,196	41,860	45,210	---	
Navels & Misc. 2/	77	63	70	18,273	15,630	14,610	15,400	
Valencias	78	76	76	29,923	26,230	30,600	3/	
Florida, all	71	72	75	46,070	58,500	67,300	72,500	
Early and Midseason 4/	71	72	77	25,050	33,600	36,800	40,000	
Valencias	70	71	73	21,020	24,900	30,500	32,500	
Texas, all	69	67	4	3,616	1,760	2,700	350	
Early and midseason 2/ 5/64	68	68	4	2,260	1,120	1,800	250	
Valencias	5/62	65	3	1,356	640	900	100	
Arizona, all	73	75	66	905	985	1,400	1,150	
Navels & Misc. 2/	5/75	74	66	466	585	650	550	
Valencias	5/71	76	65	439	400	750	600	
Louisiana, all 2/	68	74	19	308	360	300	50	
5 States 6/	74	72	72	29,026	103,465	116,910	---	
Total Early & Midseason 7/	--	--	--	46,358	51,295	54,160	56,250	
Total Valencias	--	--	--	52,738	52,170	62,750	---	
TANGERINES:								
Florida	64	66	67	3,820	5,000	4,800	5,000	
All Oranges & Tangerines:								
5 States 6/	--	--	--	102,986	108,465	121,710	---	
GRAPEFRUIT:								
Florida, all	62	66	71	27,280	24,200	33,200	35,000	
Seedless	64	67	72	11,730	11,200	15,800	16,500	
Other	60	66	69	15,550	13,000	17,400	18,500	
Texas, all	60	47	3	17,387	6,400	7,500	250	
Arizona, all	73	70	67	3,294	3,400	3,150	3,000	
California, all	78	72	82	2,892	2,500	2,570	---	
Desert Valleys	5/79	75	89	1,155	1,060	1,120	1,210	
Other	5/77	70	77	1,737	1,440	1,450	3/	
4 States 6/	63	59	45	50,852	36,500	46,420	---	
LEMONS:								
California 6/	76	76	75	12,993	11,360	13,000	3/	
LIMES:								
Florida 6/	60	78	81	184	260	280	260	

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1, to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions. In 1949 and 1950, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 boxes): 1949 - California Navel and Miscellaneous oranges, 614; Valencias, 280; grapefruit, Desert Valleys, 1; 1950 - California Navel and Miscellaneous oranges, 303; Valencias, 500; grapefruit, Desert Valleys, 5; Florida Tangerines, 200. 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ First report of production from 1951 bloom for California Valencia oranges and grapefruit in "other" areas will be issued in December; first report for California lemons will be issued in November. 4/ Includes the following quantities of Temple oranges (1,000 boxes): 1949 - 710; 1950 - 1,100. 5/ Short-time average. 6/ Net content of box varies. In Calif. and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas in Florida and other States; oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb. 7/ In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT as of October 1, 1951

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
October 10, 1951
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

APRICOTS, PLUMS AND PRUNES

Crop and State	Production 1/			
	Average 1940-49	1949	1950	Preliminary 1951
	Tons			
APRICOTS:	Fresh Basis			
California	192,700	165,000	213,000	164,000
Washington	21,490	26,400	1,700	6,200
Utah	5,930	6,200	400	6,400
3 States	220,120	197,600	215,100	176,600
PLUMS:				
Michigan	4,330	6,100	5,500	4,800
California	78,200	90,000	77,000	97,000
PRUNES:				
Idaho	22,730	27,100	10,000	21,900
Washington, all	23,570	25,000	13,600	13,600
Eastern Washington	17,120	15,000	12,600	10,600
Western Washington	6,450	10,000	1,000	3,000
Oregon, all	73,040	107,000	22,300	60,000
Eastern Oregon	16,670	18,000	3,100	5,000
Western Oregon	56,370	89,000	19,200	55,000
	Dry Basis 2/			
California	187,200	151,000	149,000	181,000
UTILIZATION OF PRODUCTION 1/				
DRIED 3/:	Tons - Dry Basis 2/			
Washington	230	200	---	300
Oregon	5,710	9,200	800	4,800
California	184,400	150,800	148,800	180,800
3 States	190,340	160,200	149,600	185,900
SOLD FRESH 3/:	Fresh Basis			
Idaho	20,540	21,100	8,850	19,200
Washington	11,633	9,620	9,200	7,400
Oregon	18,040	20,300	4,650	2,700
3 States	50,213	51,020	22,700	36,300
CANNED 3/ 4/:				
Idaho	600	1,300	400	1,900
Washington	7,163	4,450	3,030	3,700
Oregon	20,470	20,800	11,000	28,000
3 States	28,233	26,550	14,430	33,600
FROZEN 3/:				
Washington	5/ 669	400	170	100
Oregon	5/ 4,400	3,300	2,500	2,200
2 States	5/ 5,069	3,700	2,670	2,300
OTHER PROCESSED 3/:				
Washington	286	330	---	100
Oregon	890	200	---	---
2 States	1,176	530	---	100
FARM HOUSEHOLD USE:				
Idaho	840	800	750	800
Washington	1,920	2,000	1,200	1,300
Oregon	2,520	3,100	1,700	2,700
California	6/ 200	6/ 200	6/ 200	6/ 200
4 States	5,280	6,400	4,150	5,300

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. These quantities are not included in utilization figures. 2/ The drying ratio in California, is about 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried; in Washington, and Oregon, from 3 to 4 fresh to 1 dried. 3/ Excludes quantities used on farms where grown. 4/ Includes small quantities frozen in some years prior to 1941. 5/ Short-time average. 6/ Dry basis.

PECANS

State	Improved varieties ^{1/}			Production			Wild and seedling pecans		
	Average	1950	Indicated	Average	1950	Indicated	Average	1950	Indicated
	1940-49		1951	1940-49		1951	1940-49		1951
	Thousand pounds			Thousand pounds			Thousand pounds		
N.C.	2,333	1,842	2,910	292	205	450			
S.C.	2,180	2,550	3,228	363	450	800			
Ga.	23,329	33,500	36,408	4,516	7,500	7,992			
Fla.	2,464	3,200	3,022	1,848	2,000	2,015			
Ala.	9,598	10,900	18,700	2,226	2,300	3,800			
Miss.	3,410	1,631	5,390	3,418	1,994	4,410			
Ark.	725	400	700	3,270	2,050	3,290			
La.	2,515	1,100	1,500	8,064	8,000	11,000			
Okla.	1,517	630	2,500	20,243	6,370	26,780			
Tex.	3,801	2,000	3,000	26,814	37,000	9,000			
U.S.	2/51,910	57,753	77,358	2/72,156	67,869	69,537			

State	Production		
	All pecans		
	Average 1940-49	1950	Indicated 1951
	Thousand pounds		
N.C.	2,625	2,047	3,360
S.C.	2,543	3,000	4,028
Ga.	27,846	41,000	44,400
Fla.	4,312	5,200	5,037
Ala.	11,825	13,200	22,500
Miss.	6,829	3,625	9,800
Ark.	3,995	2,450	3,990
La.	10,578	9,100	12,500
Okla.	21,760	7,000	29,280
Tex.	30,615	39,000	12,000
U.S.	2/124,066	125,622	146,895

^{1/} Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

^{2/} U. S. averages include estimated production for Illinois and Missouri from 1940 through 1946. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

	Condition October 1			Production 1/		
Crop and State	Average	1950	1951	Average	1950	Indicated
	1940-49	1950	1951	1940-49	1950	1951
	Percent			Tons		
FIGS:						
California						
Dried)	81	75	86	2/33,150	2/24,400	---
Not dried)				16,100	11,000	---
OLIVES:						
California	54	50	72	49,100	42,000	---
ALMONDS:						
California	---	---	---	25,480	37,700	43,300
WALNUTS:						
California	---	---	---	61,870	58,000	67,000
Oregon	---	---	---	6,550	6,300	8,100
2 States	---	---	---	68,420	64,300	75,100
FILBERTS:						
Oregon	---	---	---	5,750	6,000	7,200
Washington	---	---	---	943	680	1,120
2 States	---	---	---	6,693	6,680	8,320

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Dry basis.

CRANBERRIES

State	Production 1/		
	Average	1949	1950
	1940-49	1949	1950
	Barrels		
Massachusetts	468,600	520,000	610,000
New Jersey	75,400	67,000	108,000
Wisconsin	137,000	200,000	219,000
Washington	35,100	40,000	33,000
Oregon	12,100	13,400	14,300
5 States	728,200	840,400	984,300

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORT as of October 1, 1951
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C.,
October 10, 1951
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

POTATOES 1/						
GROUP	Yield per acre			Production		
AND	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
STATE	1940-49	1950	1951	1940-49	1950	1951
SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:		Bushels		Thousand bushels		
Maine	328	475	435	59,654	61,750	44,805
N.Y., L.I.	262	365	290	16,155	17,155	13,920
N.Y., Upstate	149	260	235	15,990	17,160	11,985
Pa.	142	195	190	19,176	18,525	15,770
3 Eastern	227.3	339.0	303.4	110,975	114,590	86,480
Mich.	116	180	170	17,755	17,460	12,410
Wis.	103	195	180	12,708	15,015	11,160
Minn.	114	180	185	18,147	17,640	13,875
N.Dak.	135	190	190	19,589	22,230	16,720
S.Dak.	84	150	155	2,435	2,250	1,860
5 Central	115.7	184.6	180.7	70,633	74,525	56,025
Nebr.	156	225	190	10,542	2/ 11,700	7,410
Mont.	131	185	190	2,100	2,590	2,280
Idaho	243	295	280	37,379	46,610	37,520
Wyo.	171	205	195	2,219	2,152	1,658
Colo.	226	300	265	17,313	18,600	13,780
Utah	183	230	230	2,801	3,335	2,461
Nev.	203	260	260	524	468	390
Wash.	244	310	300	9,254	11,780	8,700
Oreg.	249	330	315	10,736	13,200	11,655
Calif. 1/	326	375	375	12,490	16,875	13,125
10 Western	226.6	292.1	275.9	105,358	127,310	98,979
TOTAL 18	183.2	268.7	253.2	286,967	316,495	241,484
OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:						
N.H.	177	245	240	1,102	980	744
Vt.	148	195	180	1,430	1,092	792
Mass.	170	215	215	3,214	2,816	2,021
R.I.	206	255	240	1,263	1,275	888
Conn.	205	295	270	3,440	3,481	2,457
W.Va.	105	110	110	2,942	1,980	1,760
Ohio	124	200	190	7,731	7,600	5,890
Ind.	137	255	240	4,502	4,845	4,080
Ill.	89	98	110	1,981	882	880
Iowa	100	130	130	3,232	1,300	1,170
N.Mex.	81	80	90	283	240	225
TOTAL 11 OTHER LATE	131.8	194.1	184.7	31,119	26,491	20,907
29 LATE STATES	176.8	261.0	245.9	318,086	342,986	262,391
INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:						
N.J.	185	295	244	11,213	12,980	8,052
Del.	93	157	169	342	628	727
Md.	112	129	137	1,906	1,664	1,534
Va.	133	171	164	8,998	9,405	7,872
Ky.	90	93	96	3,546	2,418	2,208
Mo.	113	138	118	3,446	2,346	1,746
Kans.	96	106	56	1,824	1,060	549
Ariz.	238	355	350	1,172	1,704	1,400
TOTAL 8	135.1	185.4	162.6	32,454	32,205	24,088
37 LATE AND						
INTERMEDIATE	171.9	252.1	235.8	350,540	375,191	286,479

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1951

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
October 10, 1951
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

POTATOES 1/ (CONT'D)

GROUP	Yield per acre			Production		
AND	Average	1950	Indicated	Average	1950	Indicated
STATE	1940-49	1951	1951	1940-49	1951	1951
EARLY POTATO STATES:						
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.C.	117	162	143	9,295	10,368	7,293
S.C.	107	104	132	2,457	1,768	2,112
Ga.	68	78	68	1,517	1,248	1,020
Fla.	147	217	244	4,306	5,664	6,173
Tenn.	84	100	82	3,088	2,200	1,476
Ala.	92	113	129	4,186	3,955	4,644
Miss.	68	69	60	1,632	1,035	780
Ark.	83	81	72	3,100	1,863	1,368
La.	59	66	62	2,346	1,386	1,178
Okla.	68	87	79	1,540	870	711
Texas	93	86	97	4,648	2,752	2,328
Calif. 1/	357	400	440	21,549	2/ 31,200	21,560
TOTAL 12 EARLY	129.2	179.1	172.1	59,664	64,309	50,643
TOTAL U.S.	164.0	237.9	223.4	410,203	439,500	337,122

1/ Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States. 2/ Includes the following quantities of commercial early potatoes not marketed (1,000 bushels): Nebraska, 65; California, 1,170.

SWEET POTATOES

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1950	Indicated	Average	1950	Indicated
	1940-49	1951	1951	1940-49	1951	1951
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.J.	139	170	165	2,185	2,890	2,475
Ind.	105	130	110	155	91	77
Ill.	86	100	100	249	200	150
Iowa	100	105	105	179	158	136
Mo.	94	115	100	714	690	550
Kans.	110	115	80	236	161	96
Del.	120	130	120	183	91	84
Md.	152	160	145	1,368	1,360	1,160
Va.	115	130	110	3,255	3,120	2,640
N.C.	107	115	90	7,181	6,785	3,600
S.C.	95	107	85	5,292	5,671	3,570
Ga.	79	90	70	6,551	5,850	3,220
Fla.	67	70	65	1,113	1,050	780
Ky.	83	87	80	1,228	870	720
Tenn.	97	100	88	3,189	1,900	968
Ala.	79	93	60	5,376	4,929	2,220
Miss.	91	100	75	5,134	4,300	2,400
Ark.	84	91	85	1,669	1,183	850
La.	89	105	95	8,763	10,290	5,510
Okla.	66	75	65	589	450	390
Tex.	90	95	65	5,378	5,130	1,755
Calif.	106	120	125	1,161	1,560	1,250
U.S.	92.4	104.4	87.0	61,148	58,729	34,601

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

October 10, 1951

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CROP REPORT

as of

October 1, 1951

CROP REPORTING BOARD

MILK PRODUCED AND "GRAIN" FED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State	Milk produced per milk cow	"Grain" fed per milk cow	2/			
and	Oct. 1, Av.	October 1,	October 1,	October 1,	October 1,	October 1,
Division:	1940-49	1950	1951	1949	1950	1951
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Me.	16.1	18.3	19.0	5.3	5.5	5.0
N.H.	16.2	19.0	19.2	4.8	4.9	4.5
Vt.	15.2	17.2	17.2	4.8	4.4	4.3
Mass.	18.3	20.0	20.0	6.3	5.8	5.8
Conn.	17.9	20.0	20.2	6.5	5.7	5.9
N.Y.	18.0	20.3	20.0	6.0	5.8	5.7
N.J.	20.4	21.6	22.1	7.4	7.0	7.2
Pa.	17.7	19.6	19.2	6.7	6.4	6.5
N.Atl.	17.86	19.87	19.74	6.0	5.8	5.8
Ohio	16.3	18.7	18.6	5.0	4.9	5.0
Ind.	15.4	16.9	17.2	4.5	4.4	4.9
Ill.	15.2	17.0	17.0	5.1	4.5	4.5
Mich.	17.6	18.7	20.7	4.9	4.7	5.2
Wis.	15.3	16.7	17.3	3.9	3.8	3.4
E.N.Cent.	15.85	17.43	18.03	4.5	4.3	4.3
Minn.	12.8	13.2	14.0	3.7	3.2	2.7
Iowa	14.2	16.5	16.4	5.4	5.0	4.2
Mo.	12.6	14.6	14.0	3.9	4.0	3.6
N.Dak.	11.6	13.8	13.6	3.2	2.8	3.2
S.Dak.	10.5	12.2	13.0	2.7	3.2	2.7
Nebr.	12.7	14.2	13.5	3.9	3.2	3.4
Kans.	12.4	14.5	13.2	3.8	3.5	3.8
W.N.Cent.	12.58	14.18	14.08	4.0	3.7	3.4
Md.	16.5	17.8	17.5	6.1	6.0	6.4
Va.	14.2	15.4	14.9	4.1	3.8	3.8
W.Va.	13.3	14.7	12.9	2.8	2.7	2.5
N.C.	13.2	14.4	14.0	4.3	3.6	4.2
S.C.	11.0	12.2	12.2	3.1	3.9	3.4
Ga.	9.1	9.6	9.9	3.1	3.4	3.4
S.Atl.	12.20	13.84	13.40	3.8	3.8	3.2
Ky.	13.0	14.2	14.0	3.5	2.7	3.2
Tenn.	11.5	12.5	12.3	3.4	2.9	3.4
Ala.	9.0	9.5	9.0	3.7	2.9	3.8
Miss.	7.3	7.5	7.0	2.2	1.7	1.9
Ark.	9.0	9.7	9.2	2.2	2.3	2.3
Okla.	9.7	11.5	10.9	3.0	2.7	3.0
Tex.	8.5	9.0	8.4	3.1	3.3	4.4
S.Cent.	9.75	10.68	10.67	3.0	2.7	3.2
Mont.	15.0	16.0	16.0	3.1	2.7	3.1
Idaho	17.9	19.6	20.3	3.4	3.6	4.2
Wyo.	15.1	17.1	18.5	2.6	2.9	2.8
Colo.	14.1	16.2	14.7	5.0	5.1	4.5
Utah	17.4	18.8	20.8	4.0	5.0	4.4
Wash.	18.2	20.3	20.2	4.6	4.8	4.9
Oreg.	16.3	18.1	17.7	5.9	4.8	4.7
Calif.	18.4	20.3	20.0	5.1	5.2	5.0
West.	16.79	18.57	18.65	4.5	4.6	4.6
U.S.	13.23	15.53	15.58	4.25	4.06	4.10

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; other States, regions, and U.S., crop reporters only. Regional figures include less important dairy States not shown separately. 2/ Includes grain, millfeeds and other concentrates.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

October 10, 1951

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CROP REPORTING BOARD

as of
October 1, 1951

SEPTEMBER EGG PRODUCTION

State : Number of layers on : Eggs per : Total eggs produced :
 and : hand during September : 100 layers : During September : Jan.-Sept. incl.
 Division: 1950 : 1951 : 1950 : 1951 : 1950 : 1951 : 1950 : 1951

	Thousands		Number		Millions			
Me.	2,686	2,528	1,470	1,596	39	40	364	374
N.H.	2,352	2,017	1,590	1,578	37	32	302	285
Vt.	848	716	1,512	1,476	13	11	128	113
Mass.	4,939	5,130	1,545	1,638	76	84	688	738
R.I.	530	566	1,521	1,575	8	9	74	78
Conn.	2,944	3,206	1,578	1,626	46	52	416	418
N.Y.	13,380	13,203	1,380	1,374	185	181	1,895	1,890
N.J.	12,734	12,404	1,440	1,458	183	181	1,589	1,679
Pa.	18,220	19,427	1,305	1,335	238	259	2,563	2,659
N.Atl.	58,633	59,197	1,407	1,434	825	849	8,019	8,234
Ohio	13,246	13,930	1,266	1,284	168	179	2,062	2,110
Ind.	12,350	12,040	1,158	1,245	143	150	1,788	1,771
Ill.	15,476	16,038	1,164	1,182	180	190	2,378	2,330
Mich.	8,492	8,764	1,224	1,278	104	112	1,359	1,344
Wis.	12,796	13,140	1,242	1,263	159	166	1,973	1,996
E.N.Cent.	62,360	63,912	1,209	1,247	754	797	9,560	9,551
Minn.	20,526	19,234	1,236	1,305	254	251	3,353	3,328
Iowa	22,284	23,266	1,338	1,362	298	317	3,774	3,851
Mo.	15,094	14,404	1,101	1,140	166	164	2,465	2,376
N.Dak.	3,166	3,256	1,194	1,176	38	38	452	466
S.Dak.	5,836	6,018	1,239	1,230	72	74	937	955
Nebr.	9,376	9,447	1,170	1,182	110	112	1,473	1,454
Kans.	10,890	10,590	1,152	1,122	125	119	1,663	1,628
W.N.Cent.	87,172	86,215	1,219	1,247	1,063	1,075	14,117	14,058
Del.	756	743	1,164	1,128	9	8	117	107
Md.	2,993	2,887	1,167	1,146	35	33	428	411
Va.	7,075	6,570	1,122	1,167	79	77	1,004	932
W.Va.	2,898	2,845	1,125	1,203	33	34	425	410
N.C.	7,173	7,036	948	951	68	67	850	794
S.C.	2,822	2,881	849	900	24	26	287	308
Ga.	5,585	5,716	810	864	45	49	558	620
Fla.	1,676	1,572	954	930	16	15	206	199
S.Atl.	30,978	30,250	997	1,021	309	309	3,875	3,781
Ky.	7,022	6,636	1,083	1,128	76	75	993	932
Tenn.	6,688	6,521	930	1,017	62	66	824	807
Ala.	5,168	4,930	792	840	41	41	532	530
Miss.	4,959	4,372	693	714	34	31	472	421
Ark.	4,966	5,068	777	840	39	43	549	555
La.	2,739	2,816	714	792	20	22	270	262
Okla.	7,802	7,420	1,068	966	83	72	1,045	1,003
Tex.	18,996	17,352	1,011	963	192	167	2,417	2,256
S.Cent.	58,340	55,115	938	938	547	517	7,102	6,766
Mont.	1,314	1,376	1,269	1,179	17	16	202	191
Idaho	1,551	1,532	1,266	1,290	20	20	241	227
Wyo.	562	652	1,302	1,308	7	9	83	90
Colo.	2,594	2,521	1,188	1,140	31	29	370	325
N.Mex.	683	738	1,134	1,101	8	8	97	99
Ariz.	441	507	1,110	1,050	5	5	61	68
Utah	2,393	2,480	1,320	1,362	32	34	379	393
Nev.	224	220	1,245	1,245	3	3	31	35
Wash.	3,952	4,006	1,401	1,458	55	58	641	633
Oreg.	2,284	2,239	1,332	1,392	30	31	375	361
Calif.	16,730	16,802	1,440	1,470	241	247	2,491	2,445
West.	32,728	33,073	1,372	1,391	449	460	4,971	4,867
U.S.	330,211	327,762	1,195	1,223	3,947	4,007	47,644	47,257

COMPOSITION OF FARM FLOCKS, OCTOBER 1

(Thousands)

Year	North Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
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PULLETS OF LAYING AGE

1940-49 (Av.)	20,488	28,033	31,341	12,040	24,597	12,300	128,799
1950	30,029	32,527	36,484	13,416	21,640	14,812	148,908
1951	31,776	33,858	38,433	12,894	22,895	15,439	155,295

PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE

1940-49 (Av.)	27,759	43,832	72,370	16,842	34,118	15,184	210,105
1950	26,127	33,019	58,466	14,278	23,912	10,362	166,164
1951	28,421	36,342	60,877	13,939	25,766	13,515	178,860

OTHER YOUNG CHICKENS

1940-49 (Av.)	13,137	20,281	30,872	13,110	18,796	7,493	103,690
1950	15,770	12,549	23,370	10,488	11,612	6,050	79,839
1951	13,099	14,494	22,187	9,615	14,504	5,535	79,434

ALL YOUNG CHICKENS

1940-49 (Av.)	61,385	92,146	134,583	41,991	77,512	34,977	442,594
1950	71,926	78,095	118,320	38,182	57,164	31,224	394,911
1951	73,296	84,694	121,497	36,448	63,165	34,489	413,589

HENS ONE YEAR OLD OR OLDER

1940-49 (Av.)	26,012	35,496	56,163	18,995	41,366	18,477	196,509
1950	31,620	33,976	57,257	18,866	39,283	19,006	200,008
1951	31,172	34,737	53,401	18,600	35,946	19,657	193,513

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Washington 25, D. C.

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